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杨凡英语系列

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LISTENING

机械工业出版社
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杨　凡

北京大学本科、硕士，加拿大永久居民。自2000年至今，一直从事雅思教学，且自2001年至今，一直在环球教育集团从事雅思教学，被同学们誉为“雅思第一人”“杨雅思”。

杨老师曾创下连续数十次押中雅思作文考试题目的记录。正因为其雅思教学坚持不懈、与时俱进且因材施教，更因为其极高的学术水平以及严谨的工作作风，在短期内就能很快提高考生的雅思成绩，深受广大考生爱戴。

杨老师不仅在雅思教学上拥有近20年的经验，更在图书出版上，为读者奉献了70多部作品。勤于笔耕，杨老师总能紧跟最新雅思考情，为考生提供最新的应试技巧，更好地帮助考生提高考试成绩。

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本书体例新颖，编排独特。在编写过程中，编者打破了传统的编排方法，按照一个月的备考时间进行编写，学习内容具体到每一天，且周六、周日没有安排学习内容，考生们可以利用周末的时间，把本周的内容复习一下。本书按照实际听力考试的内容进行划分，第一周重点讲解如何使用机经更好地备考以及备考图示题，第二周针对填空题进行详细的讲解，第三周对选择题和配对题进行反复讲解和练习，第四周考生可根据所学内容进行综合自测。这种编排使得全书简明实用，非常适合雅思考生稳步备考。考生可以循序渐进地掌握雅思应考知识，提高自我的应考能力。

本书不仅适用于参加雅思考试的考生，而且可作为参加其他出国考试考生的参考用书。

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如何准备雅思考试（丛书序）

我国雅思考生目前已达近 50 万人，而许多国家的院校纷纷提高了入学门槛，对考生雅思成绩的要求越来越高。面对如此强大的竞争队伍以及入学压力的增加，作为考生之一的你，该如何面对呢？

一、先学词汇！

本丛书的各个分册附录部分均有词汇学习。由于词汇是语言学习的根本，因此，你首先应该学好词汇并加以灵活运用。

本丛书提醒你：**词汇一定要会用！**

在学习本丛书之前，你可以先学习附录中的词汇，在每个词条边上都有“□□□”，你可以边学边做记号，比如，可将其设置为“初记、掌握、应用”3 个级别。这样，你就可以通过层层筛选的方式，逐步缩短记词时间，还可以对部分词汇进行反复记忆。

二、向 7 分冲击！

考 6 分，那是必须的，但如果你止步不前，那大部分院校只会向你关门。你现在必须考 7 分或更高的分数才行。

本丛书提醒你：**一定要打好基础！**

本丛书重在基础知识的灵活运用，通过大量的实例让你在翻看图书的同时，还可以背诵并加以运用。由于实例均结合雅思考试题型及考试场景，你还可以模拟真实场景进行自我测试，因此，通过对本丛书的细致学习，考 7 分是可行的！

三、一个月迅速提高雅思成绩！

短时间内提高雅思成绩要求你必须具备扎实的语言基础和充分的考试准备。学习资料的深入分析或者培训院校的细致辅导，都会帮助提高你的雅思考试成绩。

本丛书提醒你：**一定要准备充分！**

本丛书通过循序渐进的方式，由浅入深，逐步讲解雅思考试各专项语言知识点，并将这些知识点融会贯通，在短短一个月的时间内，将这些知识点按照每天进行划分学习，不但辅助你

安排学习进度，还让你提高了雅思的学习效率。只要你在一个月的时间内，按照学习进度进行深入复习，一定能获得雅思高分！

四、合理安排学习进度！

我们并不提倡你废寝忘食地学习，因为一味地学习只会增加你的心理负担。你可以运用休息的时间来放松一下紧张的心情或思考一下一周复习的内容。

本丛书提醒你：**一定要劳逸结合！**

本丛书按照一个月的备考时间编写，学习内容具体到每一天，但周六、周日并没有安排学习内容，这样的学习进度安排可以让你张弛有度，也可以帮助你在临考前适应考试节奏，而不至于过分紧张。

本丛书由教学经验丰富的雅思名师编写，全面解读雅思考试的各个方面，内容详尽，堪称“雅思大全”。仔细阅读本丛书，就仿佛雅思名师在你身边辅导一样，一定能帮助你提高雅思考试成绩。

如何备考雅思听力（本书序）

本书既可以作为考试入门书，也可以作为考试最后冲刺的书。本书系统地介绍了雅思听力考试的构成、评分方法、注意事项，详细地讲解了雅思听力题型的特点和做题方法，并有专门的章节告诉你如何使用听力机经及现在听力考试的核心考点。

在这里，没有长篇累牍的套话与术语解释，一切均以实战为主，告诉你最有效的做题方法和你必须要知道的高分技巧！

中国有句古话：“工欲善其事，必先利其器。”当你开始准备雅思考试的时候，重要的不是你已经掌握了多少单词或是否考过大学英语四六级。关键是：

你了解雅思考试吗？

你知道它的得分要求吗？

你熟悉它的考点和出题方式吗？

你能在一遍录音中找出重点并正确记录吗？

当你没有理解文章的时候，你有办法猜出答案吗？

这些就是我们要学习的。

本书以 4 周的时间为节点，每周各有一个重点。每一种题型都有相关的配套练习。只要你按照进度依次完成，好好体会本书内容，一定会有明显的进步！

参与本书编写的人员还有：卢峭梅、李铁戎、张喆、刘浩、成扬、韩天、曹淳、关丽乔、何玲玲、刘蓉、罗君、聂文歆、施媛、孙铭雪、王玮龙、韦涵、詹妮、张雄灵、章晶、谌智、郑思贤、孙榕、肖一鸣、罗丹、郑楠、顾惠芳、温丽媛、周晨非、钟晓图、王小蓓、李涵琦、韩硕、沈帝伯、林冰莹、阎奕琳、周艳芝和唐诗。

本书适合考生自学，也适合作为课堂的配套练习，既适合雅思初学者，也适合老“烤鸭”。因为这里包含了获得高分所考查的内容、技巧以及注意事项。掌握好这些才有可能取得 7 分甚至更高的分数！

杨 凡

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第一周

听力概述和图示题

- Day 1　概述
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- Day 5　地图题、流程图、标签题

Day 1 概述

一、什么是雅思听力考试

雅思考试的全称为 International English Language Testing System（国际英语语言测试系统），简称为 IELTS。它是听说读写四项英语交流能力的测试。Listening（听力）是雅思考试的第一科。顺利通过了听力考试，就是为后面的考试打下了坚实的基础。那么雅思听力考什么？有什么要注意的地方呢？和一般的考试又有什么区别呢？下面我们以 Q&A 的形式，为大家全面介绍一下雅思听力考试。

Question 1 听力考试考什么？

每场雅思听力考试由 4 段录音组成，一段录音称为一个 section。其中 Section 1 和 Section 2 主要考查 social English，内容涵盖我们生活中的衣食住行。Section 3 以师生讨论课业为主，Section 4 是模拟海外真实课堂讲座的形式进行。难度随考试的进行依次递增，Section 1 最简单，Section 4 最难。

从录音形式上，Section 1 和 Section 3 多为对话（conversation），Section 2 和 Section 4 多为独白（monologue）。

每段录音开始前会给同学们一定的看题时间，每段录音结束后会有 30 秒钟的检查时间。整场考试录音只能听一遍。

Question 2 听力考试考多久？

雅思听力考试分为两部分：30 分钟听录音时间和 10 分钟誊写答案的时间。在听录音时间内，所有答案均写在听力试卷上；录音结束后，考生会有 10 分钟的时间将卷面上的答案誊写到答题纸上。整场听力考试总共 40 分钟。

Question 3 什么叫作版本号？

每场雅思听力考试都有一个自己的编码，代表本场考试，这个编码叫作 Version，即中文说的“版本号”。其中前两位数主要是考试年份，后面是随机生成的数字，如 2010 年 1 月 9 日的考试代码为：Version 10117。

Question 4 A 类和 G 类考生使用的试卷和评分标准有区别吗？

A 类（学术类）雅思考生和 G 类（培训类）雅思考生使用同一份听力试卷，适用同样的听力评分标准。

Question 5 听说听力爱出旧题，是什么意思？

雅思考试是以题库的形式出题。每次考试会从题库中抽取一部分历年考题，搭配当年新题，组合出现。虽然每年都会有 4 个 Section 都是新题的情况，但是绝大多数的考试仍是有大量旧题反复出现。所以考生很有可能在雅思考试中遇到曾经考过的题目。即我们所说的“旧题”。

Question 6 什么是机经，该怎么看机经？

雅思听力的官方题库是不公开的。我们所说的“机经”可以比喻为“民间的雅思听力题库”，由考生对考题和答案的回忆组成。虽然“机经”没有完整的听力原文和套题，但是“机经”是获取考试信息最直接的渠道！机经里面涉及的单词和考题帮助了很多同学迅速提高成绩，也是我们获知官方出题动向的主要途径之一。所以，机经是备考听力的重要方面。

二、雅思听力考试如何打分

雅思考试成绩记录在成绩单上，包括一个总分和听力、阅读、写作和口语四个单项分，考生的考试成绩采用 1 ～ 9 分的评分制来测评，四个项目独立记分，最后总分是取四项成绩的平均值。总分和四个单项分均允许出现半分。

9 分　专家水平

具有完全的英语运用能力，做到适当、精确、流利并能完全理解语言。

8 分　优秀水平

能将英语运用自如，只是有零星的错误或用词不当。在不熟悉语境下可能出现误解，可将复杂细节的争论掌握的相当好。

7 分　良好水平

能有效运用英语，虽然偶尔出现不准确、不适当和误解。大致可将复杂的英语掌握得不错，也能理解详细的推理。

6 分　合格水平

大致能有效运用英语，虽然有不准确、不适当和误解发生但能使用并理解比较复杂的英语，特别是在熟悉的语境下。

5 分　基础水平

可部分运用英语，在大多数情况下可明白大致的意思。虽然经常出现错误，但在经常涉及的领域内可应付基本的沟通。

4 分　有限水平

只限在熟悉的状况下有基本的理解力，在理解与表达上常发生问题，无法使用复杂英语。

3 分　极有限水平

在极熟悉的情况下也只能进行一般的沟通，频繁发生沟通障碍。

2 分　初学水平

除非在熟悉的语境下，几乎只能使用孤立单词或短句表达最基本的信息，不能达成有效沟通。

难以听懂或者看懂英语。

1 分　不懂英语

最多能说出个别单词，根本无法用英语沟通。

0 分　考生缺席

缺乏评分依据。

虽然听、说、读、写四科都是 9 分制，但是每科的评分标准并不相同。下面我们就来看看雅思听力考试的计分方法。

听力考试每个 Section 部分 10 道题，总共 40 道题，听力成绩根据做对题目的数量来计算。做错不减分。

IELTS Band Score	IELTS Band Score
9.0	40
8.5	38-39
8.0	36-37
7.5	34-35
7.0	30-33
6.5	26-29
6.0	23-25
5.5	20-22
5.0	16-19
4.5	13-15
4.0	10-12
3.5	6-9
3.0	4-5
2.5	3
2.0	2
1.0	1
0	Absent

三、你不知道的听力“潜规则”

雅思听力考试不仅仅是考同学们对文章的理解和反应，还涉及很多需要注意的细小问题。如果没有注意到，很有可能以为写对了答案，但是因为不符合考试要求而痛失分数。事后还不清楚自己错在了什么地方。所以我们有必要把这些听力考试最容易出错的地方掌握好！下面就让我们一一了解听力考试的“潜规则”！

1.　答案你用复数了吗？

雅思听力考试填空题居多，填空题的答案中又以名词为主，所以势必会涉及名词单复数的问题。如果录音中名词读的是复数，但是我们的答案写成单数了，就无法得分！经常有同学懊悔地说，“哎呀，我忘了听复数了！”或者“哎？我怎么又没有听出来是复数呢！”

“没注意”和“没听到”是我们听名词单复数时最常见的问题。为了顺利迈过这个“陷阱”，我们就来学习一下考试中哪些情况常出现复数吧。

（1）雅思听力考试名词单复数特殊变化

1）答案出现就是复数形式

有些答案本身就是常以复数形式出现的，一旦听到，必然是复数，所以我们听到这些词时，应该毫不犹豫地写成复数形式。

trousers 裤子	jeans 牛仔裤
pajamas 睡衣	pants 短裤，内裤
shoes 鞋	socks 袜子
walking boots 行军靴	scissors 剪刀
sunglasses 太阳镜	spectacles 眼镜
contents 内容	wages 工资

2）单复数相同，无须额外改变

cattle 牛，牲口	sheep 绵羊
fish 鱼	deer 鹿
police 警察	people 人

3）单数复数形式不同，意思改变

cloth 布料	clothes 服装
current 现在	ocean currents 洋流
direction 方向	directions 指南
sand 沙子	sands 沙漠
custom 习惯，风俗	customs 海关
ruin(*v.*) 破坏	ruins(*n.*) 废墟

4）以 -o 结尾单词变复数的特例

以 -o 结尾的单词，一般结尾会加 -es，但是在雅思考试中有些单词是特例，结尾会加 -s。

如 studio（小户型）—studios；

photo（照片）—photos；

piano（钢琴）—pianos；

video（录像带）—videos；

kangaroo（袋鼠）—kangaroos

（2）名词单复数常规变化

1）绝大多数的可数名词的复数形式，是在该词末尾加上后缀 -s。

如：friend—friends; cat—cats; style—styles

2）凡是以 -s、-z、-x、-ch、-sh 结尾的词，在该词末尾加上后缀 -es 构成复数。

如：bus—buses; quiz—quizzes; box—boxes;
match—matches; church—churches

3）以辅音字母 +y 结尾的名词，将 y 改变为 i，再加 -es。

如：activity—activities; lady—ladies; story—stories

4）以 -o 结尾的名词，加 -es，但有些加 -s，如上述特例。

如：tomato—tomatoes; potato—potatoes; hero—heroes

5）以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词，多为将 -f 或 -fe 改变为 -ves，但有例外。

如：knife—knives; life—lives; leaf—leaves

特例：roof—roofs

2. 什么时候大写？什么时候小写？

雅思听力的考试答案是区分大小写的。如果没有按照考试格式的要求进行大小写，比如应该大写的专有名词写成了小写，是会丢分的。那么什么时候应该大写？什么时候应该小写呢？

简而言之，一般答案小写即可，专有名词需要大写。那么具体什么样的词才算是专有名词呢？让我们一起学习以下这些种类吧！

- 姓名：e.g.: John; Lee; Jenny; Kevin; Jacobs
- 地点：e.g.: Green Street; 11 Bridge Street; City Council（市议会）; Sydney Opera House（悉尼歌剧院）; Junction 6（6 号路口）
- 国籍：e.g.: British; Australian; Chinese
- 称谓：e.g.: Dr.; Pro.; Mr.
- 星期、月份：e.g.: Monday; Tuesday; January; September
- 节日：e.g.: Children's Day; Christmas Day
- 名称：e.g.: 书名 / 章节名 Baked Earth；
  杂志名 / 出版商名字 Australia Museum；
  电影名 / 剧名 Three Lives；
  光盘名等 Plastics；
  店铺名 Drama Theater
- 行星：e.g.: Sun（太阳）；Earth（地球）；Moon（月球）；
  Mars（火星）；Jupiter（木星）；
  Venus（金星）；Mercury（水星）
- 和文章上下文给出的例子保持一致

另外，如果同学们觉得区分大小写比较麻烦，可以把所有听力答案的每个字母都大写。不会影响分数。如：题目询问学什么专业。Major：EDUCATION（可以把每个字母都大写）

3. 你注意 word 和 number 了吗？

在我们的雅思考试中，会对答案有具体的文字说明，经常见到的有这样几句话：

Write no more than three words

Write no more than three words or a number

Write no more than three words and / or a number

它们具体是什么意思呢？为什么有些时候我们写的和录音中听的一样，但是却没有得分呢？下面我给大家一组测试，请根据你的认识，选出你觉得符合要求的写法，注意可以多选啊。

答案写法：

A. $15

B. 15 dollars

C. fifteen dollars

答案要求：Write no more than three words

可选：_____

答案要求：Write no more than three words or a number

可选：_____

答案要求：Write no more than three words and / or a number

可选：_____

选完后，让我们看看这三项到底有什么区别吧：

写 法 要 求	内 容 解 释
Write no more than three words	- 答案不超过 3 个英文单词拼写
Write no more than three words or a number	- 答案不超过 3 个英文单词拼写 - 或者答案不能超过 1 个数字
Write no more than three words and / or a number	- 答案不超过 3 个英文单词拼写 - 答案不超过 1 个数字 - 答案不超过 3 个英文单词拼写和 1 个数字

所以，刚才练习的正确答案是：

答案要求：Write no more than three words

可选：C

答案要求：Write no more than three words or a number

可选：A / C

答案要求：Write no more than three words and / or a number

可选：A / B / C

你选对了吗？

这里，同学们一定要注意 word 在雅思听力考试中指的是单词拼写，number 是纯数字；同时还要注意两者之间是“and”还是“or”的关系。

另外，有些涉及数字的情况很容易写错，同学们要格外注意！

（1）答案是年月日都全的时间

如：

要求：No more than three words and / or a number

录音：my birthday is twenty-first ,August, nineteenth seventy nine

答案要怎么写呢？

如果写成：21st August 1979，就错了！

因为题目要求的是“a number”。所以，当年月日都全的情况下，以下三种方式是正确的：date / month / year, date-month-year, date. month. year

所以具体这道题，应写为：21 / 8 / 1979，21-8-1979 或者 21.8.1979

另：至于日期或月份哪个在前，哪个在后，虽然在英国美国的写法有差异，但是在考试中两种顺序都接受，所以月份和日期写颠倒，不会算错。

（2）答案是时间段

如：

要求：Write no more than three words and / or a number

录音：the class starts from four o’clock in the morning to six o’clock in the afternoon

错误答案写法：4.00 am to 6.00 pm（属于 2 个数字，不符合考试要求）

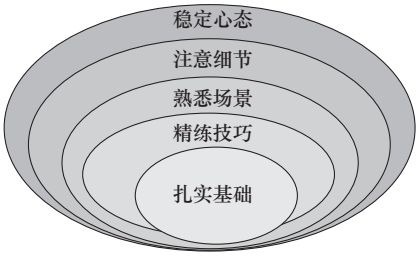
正确答案写法：4.00 am - 6.00 pm（属于“a number”）

四、雅思听力 7 分秘籍

在我教的学生中，快速突破 7 分的很多。有的同学通过 8 个小时的 VIP 课程可以从 5 分提高到 7.5 分，也有同学从 6 分考到了 8.5 分，还有的同学达到了听力满分 9 分！在为这些同学感到高兴的同时，我也希望能系统地为同学们讲讲该怎样学习才能获得高分。因为有些时候，不是我们的单词背得不够多，也不是基础不够好或是努力得还不够，而是方法没有用对！所以浪费了大量的时间、精力，最后越考越灰心。

中国有句话叫作“工欲善其事，必先利其器”，掌握正确的方法就是我们攻克雅思考试最有效的武器。下面的几点建议是我从多年的一线教学经验中总结而成的，希望能够帮助同学们快速、轻松地提高成绩！下面我们就来一起学习雅思听力 7 分的独家秘籍吧！

雅思听力考试 7 分的得分标准是 40 题中做对 30-33 个题目。也就是说要将错误率控制在 10 个以内！做到这点，需要同学们做好以下五个方面：



1. 扎实基础

这里主要是指对单词听写和辨识数字的掌握。雅思听力考试中最主流的题型是填空题。既然是填空题，就需要把答案写出来，能否正确拼写单词就是我们考核的重要项目。

因此同学们在背单词的时候不能仅仅是看到后认识这个单词，更重要的是能够从文章中听出来，并且完整无误地写出来。这样才能切实拿到分数。

另一方面，对数字的考核也是雅思听力考试的一大重点。对考生的要求不仅是要快速听出来数字，同时还要根据文章内容进行辨析，区分哪个数字才是题目真正的答案。

所以，针对这一点我们平时应该坚持每天做单词听写。做到“用耳朵听单词”、“用手写单词”，而决不能仅停留在看的层面上。只有能听出单词和能写对单词两者同时做到，才能拿到分数！

2. 精练技巧

雅思听力考试主要有三大种题型：填空题、选择题和图示题。

其中又可细分为 12 种小题型：

填空题	个人信息表
	表格填空题
	单句填空题
	笔记填空题
	小结填空题
	简答题
选择题	单选题
	多选题
	配对题
图示题	地图题
	标签题
	流程图题

每种题型都有各自的特点和相应的做题方法，在之后的章节中，我会依次为同学们介绍每种题型的做题方法和实战技巧。同学们在备考过程中一定要掌握正确的做题方法，才能做到事半功倍！

3. 熟悉场景

经常有同学问我：“老师怎样才能在短时间内提高成绩？”，我认为主要有两点：熟悉题型和熟悉场景。熟悉题型我们能知道遇到什么题该怎样应对；熟悉场景，能最直接地告诉我们考试考什么，答案是什么！

比如，说到“宿舍”这个词，很多同学会想到：dorm, dormitory，但是雅思听力考试中，考到宿舍不是用这两个，而是 hall of residence。又如，看到_____English，没听录音之前，你能想到是什么答案吗？可以的，一般这种题目后，答案会有 4 种：Academic English（学术类英语）、General English（一般英语）、Business English（商务英语）以及 Advanced English（高级英语）。这样的例子有很多。所以，一方面背单词，要被考试会考到的单词，“背得准”；

另一方面要活学活用，和考题结合在一起，“用得活”。这些都基于对考试背景的理解和熟悉度。

4. 注意细节

有一句话叫作“细节决定成败”，这一点应用于雅思听力考试中是十分恰当的！雅思听力考试中 60% ～ 70% 的题都是要求同学们写出来的填空题，而不是我们惯做的选择题，所以对于单词拼写的正确性有着很高的要求。这里所说的细节不仅是单纯的单词拼写正确，还包括以下几方面。

（1）1 个词还是 2 个词？加还是不加“-”

如：seafood，checklist，wheelchair 都是一个单词，分开写成两个词是错误的；self-evaluation，four-year certificate，mid-term test 中间是有连字符的，没有加“-”也是错误的。

（2）区分名词单复数

可数名词要根据录音中的内容辨别是单数形式还是复数形式；不可数名词不可加复数。

（3）区分答案大小写

专有名词要注意每个单词首字母大写。

（4）正确写出答案，注意 word 和 number 的数字要求

word 在雅思听力考试中代表单词拼写；number 是数字。注意卷面上对于能写几个 word，几个 number 的数量要求。不要超过限制。

5. 稳定心态

听力是雅思考试的第一科，很多同学在做听力的时候都非常紧张！有些同学甚至出现头脑空白手脚发抖的情况。有不少同学都是浑浑噩噩地听完 Section 1 后，才慢慢进入状态，这种状态显然是对听力考试很不利的！因为雅思听力考试历时 40 分钟，其中听录音时间 30 分钟，这 30 分钟的录音只放一遍，所以就要求我们注意力非常集中，时刻保持灵活、清醒的状态！特别是在考生遇到难题或者感觉做题不顺手的情况时，一定要稳定心态，不要着急，沉着应对后面的题目，不要放弃也不要沮丧，及时跟上录音的节奏。简而言之就是“淡定”。

大家要注意，整场雅思听力考试是难易结合，层层递进的：Section 1 最简单，Section 4 最难。每个 Section 都会有难度大和难度适中的题。整个听力套题也是难易平均的。所以，千万不要因为几道题的失误，过分影响自己的做题心情，耽误后面的做题时机。只有稳定正常的发挥，才能为获得好成绩打下良好的基础！

Day 2 如何使用机经一

- **什么是雅思听力机经**

机经是考生对每场考试内容和答案的回忆，是一个由考生自发回忆组成的“民间题库”。每场雅思听力考试是以历年旧题和每年新题搭配而成，但是雅思听力题库不对外公开，所以听力机经是最直接了解题库的资源之一！听说读写四科都有机经，但是为什么考生们一定要去了

解听力机经呢？我们看看下一个问题。

- **听力旧题出现概率有多高**

以 2016 年为例，总共有 48 场考试，即 192 个 section，其中旧题为 104 个，新题为 88 个，旧题占考试总数的 54.2%，旧题与新题的比率将近 1:1。这意味着每次考试一半的题目都很有可能是机经中出现的旧题。所以，听力机经不是看还是不看的问题，而是怎样看，用什么方法看最有效的问题。

- **机经场景学习法**

同学们在看机经的过程中往往会有这种感觉：几个 Version 看下来跳跃性很强，摸不着头脑，越看越乱；看完后即使考试时能反映出是旧题，也常因为记不住具体内容，扼腕叹息，事后懊悔自己没有记住，再开始下一轮狂背，然后又重蹈覆辙；甚至最后会放弃机经。

这里给广大的考生们纠正一个误区：不是你的记忆力不够好，也不是你花的时间不够多，真正的原因是没有用对的方法来学习和记忆机经！

这里提出两个概念：

- 机经不只是用来背的，更可以是用来学习的。
- 机经不是用来罗列版本的，有条理才能实现轻松记忆。

机经场景学习法将现有散乱的机经分类整理，最终归纳为 10 大高频场景。分别为：

租房场景	ACCOMMODATION
旅游	TRAVEL
休闲娱乐	RECREATION
学术场景	ACADEMY
医疗场景	MEDICAL TREATMENT
环保场景	ENVIRONMENT
动植物	PROPAGATION
科普场景	SCIENCE
社会人文	HUMANITY
生活万象	OTHERS

这十大机经场景，实质包含了目前 1000 多个 section 的内容。根据对同类型话题的深度分析和灵活比较，本书提炼出来的每个场景的核心考点，请考生在这周的学习中一定要牢记并掌握！这样才能在掌握题型的基础上迅速反映出答案。

Number One 租房场景 *Accommodation*

按照剑桥考试委员会的说明，Section 1 的考查范围是在英国或澳大利亚典型的一天（a typical day in Australia or Britain），其中的“住”，就是雅思考试中的租房场景，这也是雅思

听力中最常见的场景之一。

从题型来看，租房场景中多出现各种形式的填空题，其中有个人信息表、表格填空和单句填空等。如：v09105 中的租房场景，讲述了一位女士来澳大利亚找工作，办理租房的事情。先后考到了时间、人名、日期、地点、设施等多处考点。同学们在面对这个话题的时候一定要注意细节的处理。

从内容上来说，主要会涉及找房、租房和房屋保险几大话题。下面我们就一起来学习吧。

国外租房和国内租房相似，主要有两大渠道：

（1）房屋中介（real estate agent）

（2）报纸广告（newspaper advertisement）

房屋中介房源丰富，可根据学生要求推荐房屋，也可以按照房主要求寻找房客。所以这个场景中经常出现主人公同房屋中介谈话的情境。

另一方面作为刚到国外的海外学生（oversea student）也需要寻求合适的寄宿家庭（homestay family），所以有些话题是围绕学生填写寄宿家庭申请表和对比、讨论房子情况展开的。但是无论是房东想要租出房屋，还是房客想要寻找房屋，都需要了解出租人和求租人的基本信息，如：姓名（name）、年龄（age）、现在的住址（present address）、职业（occupation）、证件（license）等，另外还需要了解房子的情况和周边环境，所以相应考点同学们需要牢牢掌握。

（1）房屋类型（Property Type）

学生宿舍：hall of residence	dorm / dormitory	
食堂：dining hall	canteen	cafeteria
寄宿家庭：home stay	host family	
租房类型：apartment 公寓	house 别墅	
flat 公寓	studio 小户型	

（2）房间类型（Room Type）

double room 大床房	twin room 标准间
single room 单人间	triple room 三人间

queen size（豪华套间的大床）皇后床

king size（豪华套间的大床）国王床

（3）租房费用（Charge）

rent 房租	deposit 定金
gas / electricity fee 煤气费 / 电费	phone / water bill 电话费 / 水费

laundry charge 洗衣费

（4）地理位置（Location）

city center 市中心	downtown < 美 > 市中心
central place 中心区域	suburb 郊区

rural area 农村　　countryside 乡下
north-west 西北方　　north-east 东北方
south-west 西南方　　south-east 东南方

（5）周边环境（Surrounding）

view 风景　　garden 花园
garage 车库　　ocean 海洋
beach 沙滩　　shopping mall 购物中心
airport 机场　　cemetery 公墓
supermarket 超市　　cinema 电影院
theatre 剧院　　park 公园
yard 院子　　post office 邮局
swimming pool 游泳池

（6）房屋状况（Condition）

modern 现代的　　moderate 中档的
reasonable 合理的

（7）设备设施（Facility）

alarm system 警报系统　　smoke alarm 烟雾警报
security device 安全设备　　stereo system 立体声系统
tape recorder 磁带录音机　　water heater 热水器
toaster 烤面包机　　vacuum cleaner 吸尘器
coffee maker 咖啡机　　washing machine 洗衣机
alarm clock 闹钟　　kettle 水壶
radiator 暖气　　microwave oven 微波炉
fridge 冰箱　　freezer 冷冻室
satellite TV 卫星电视　　speaker 麦克风
CD-ROM 只读光盘存储器　　electric fan 电风扇
video 录像　　desk lamp 台灯
air conditioner 家用空调　　air conditioning 中央空调
mirror 镜子　　night table 床头柜
furniture 家具　　washbasin 盥洗池
wardrobe 衣柜　　bed linen 床上用品
pillow 枕头　　pillowcase 枕套
sheet 床单　　mattress 床垫
towel 手巾　　spoon 汤匙

pot 罐子　　blanket 毯子

kitchen 厨房　　cupboard 橱柜

（8）付款方式（Payment）

cash 现金支付　　coin 硬币

credit card 信用卡　　check 支票

traveler's check 旅行支票　　bank transfer 银行转账

debit card 借记卡　　direct debit 直接扣账

money order 汇票　　on weekly / monthly basis 按周 / 月付款

租房场景是雅思听力考试中相对容易的场景，因此也是同学们取得高分的关键。对于这部分的复习，除了掌握做题当中的一些技巧之外，单词的准备更是重要。同学们要反复复习啊！

Day 3 如何使用机经二

Number Two 旅游场景 Travel

旅游场景在雅思听力考试的 Section 1 和 Section 2 中都有可能出现。在 Section 1 中录音常以对话形式咨询景点和行程安排，而 Section 2 录音常为独白形式，用于介绍景点特色和活动内容。旅游场景是跨越两个 section 的重要场景。其中包含的内容覆盖旅游前期的咨询、预订，旅游当中的活动见闻，还有几个地点住宿的对比和介绍景点的旅游图等。此类场景贴近生活、信息繁多，主要的考查题型为填空题、选择题和地图题。

雅思听力考试中的旅游场景多为英国和澳大利亚的城市、古迹和自然风光的介绍。让我们来看看以往考试中较为频繁的考点。

（1）景点（Site / View）

Great Barrier Reef 澳大利亚大堡礁

Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院

Tower of London 英国的伦敦塔　　Stonehenge 英国巨石阵

national park 国家公园　　theme park 主题公园

amusement park 游乐园　　organic farm 有机农场

souvenir shop 纪念品商店　　historical interest 历史古迹

ruins 废墟　　wretched boat 废船

castle 城堡　　palace 宫殿

art gallery 美术馆　　museum 博物馆

dessert 沙漠　　tropical rainforest 热带雨林

exhibition 展览会　　aquarium 水族馆

选择好旅行社和景点我们就要开始着手准备了，订票、订酒店对背包族（backpacker）来

说肯定是必修的功课。我们看看票的种类。

（2）订票（Ticket Booking）

单程 one-way / single ticket

往返票 return / round ticket

提前预订（book in advance）还会有很低的折扣（discount），享受打折机票（saver ticket）的实惠。住宿可以根据经济状况选择合适的地方。

（3）住宿（Accommodation）

hotel 酒店　　youth hostel 青年旅馆

motel 汽车旅馆　　holiday house 度假别墅

inn 旅馆　　lodge 旅馆

B&B（Bed and Breakfast）床 + 早餐的住宿形式

caravan 房车　　cottage 农舍

做完预订就要开始打包了。去不同的地点，带的东西肯定也大相径庭。下面我为同学们整理出来不同景点的出行装备。

（4）打包（Packing）

1）冲向海滩

swimming suits / costume 泳衣　　swimming trunks 游泳短裤

sandals 沙滩鞋　　sun block / sun cream 防晒霜

sun hat 太阳帽　　sunglasses 太阳镜

tent 帐篷　　fishing gear 渔具

2）奔向热带雨林

trousers 长裤　　shirts 衬衫

walking boots 行军靴　　dry socks 干袜子

mosquito nets 蚊帐　　comfortable shoes 舒服的鞋

casual clothes 便装　　raincoat 雨衣

旅行期间，辗转于不同景点，交通工具也是五花八门，让我们一起看看。

（5）交通工具（Transportation）

express train 高速列车　　four-wheel drive 四轮驱动（汽车）

caravan 房车　　minibus 迷你巴士

coach 长途客车　　shuttle bus 往返巴士

taxi / cab 出租车　　double deck bus 双层巴士

tram 有轨电车　　trolley bus 无轨电车

cable car 缆车　　lorry / truck 卡车

trailer 推车　　tractor 拖拉机

motorcycle 摩托车
underground / subway / tube / metro 地铁
cruise 游船
ferry 摆渡
wheelchair 轮椅
plane 飞机
helicopter 直升机

旅游中还会涉及很多游乐项目。

（6）娱乐活动（Leisure Activities）

hiking 远足
mountain climbing 登山
cycling 骑自行车
drifting 漂流
bungee jumping 蹦极
camping 野营
riding 骑马
diving 潜水
scuba diving 深海潜水
sailing 航海
surfing 冲浪
island fishing 小岛钓鱼
water-skiing 滑水
skiing 滑雪
snowboarding 单板滑雪

旅游场景包含的信息量很大，除了上述和旅游紧密相关的之外，还常考到听力的基本功：姓名（name）、地址（address）、出发和返回时间（set out / return date）、团队人数（max / min group size）、联系人电话（contact number）、客户订单号（reference number）等，多是数字和简单的单词拼写，注意跟上速度，准确记录即可。

Number Three 休闲娱乐 *Recreation*

国外的教育非常重视学生社交活动能力的培养，要求学生在学习的同时也要学会如何放松自己，与人交往，能够从紧张的学习中缓解压力，因此，休闲娱乐场景也就成为雅思听力考试中必不可少的一部分。

学生可以在学习期间，参加各种社会活动（social activity）、俱乐部（club）、筹款活动（fund-raising event）、竞赛（competition）等有趣的活动。通过这一知识点的学习，同学们不仅可以了解考试的考点内容，也可以看到未来出国后的快乐生活。

在雅思听力考试中，休闲娱乐的内容多出在前两个 section 中。其内容包括各种活动的介绍、筹备以及加入各个俱乐部的咨询。这部分的题型以单句填空和表格题填空居多，并会出现选择题，因此要求考生在听细节的同时也要注意对文章内容的辨析和理解。

如果是一次活动的介绍，考生们要注意听活动的时间、地点、人物、举办活动的原因以及注意事项；如果是活动的筹备，要注意听活动的主题、风格、邀请人物、举办地点、座位布局、用餐标准和联系方式等信息；如果是俱乐部的咨询，考生要注意听加入俱乐部的原因、会费、俱乐部的日常活动、会员的等级、限制和义务等。

（1）休闲活动

culture 文化
tennis 网球

table tennis 乒乓球
skiing 滑雪
water-skiing 滑水
American football 美式橄榄球
ice hockey 冰球
water polo 水球
sky-diving / parachuting 跳伞
scuba diving 有氧潜水
yoga 瑜伽
pool 台球
ice curling 冰壶
badminton 羽毛球
fitness center 健身中心
aerobics 有氧健身操
weight lifting 举重
festival 节日
parental activity 家长亲子活动
decoration 装饰品

skating 滑冰
snowboarding 滑板
rugby 英式橄榄球
hockey 曲棍球
polo 马球
bungee jumping 蹦极
diving 潜水
jogging 慢跑
cycling 骑车
cricket 板球
squash 壁球
gym 体育馆
keep-fit studio 减肥中心
stretch course 伸展课
locker 储物柜
Children's Day 儿童节
barbeque 烧烤
snack 小吃，零食

（2）举办地点

hotel 酒店
town hall 市政厅
drama theater（剧院名）

dining hall 食堂
concert hall 音乐厅
castle 城堡

（3）电影 / 表演类型

science fiction 科幻片
western 西部片
comedy 喜剧片
thriller 惊悚片
mime 哑剧
magic 魔术

documentary 纪录片
romance 爱情片
tragedy 悲剧片
musical 音乐剧
ballet 芭蕾
juggling 杂耍

（4）音乐 / 乐器类型

classical music 古典乐
rock 摇滚乐
folk 民谣
pop music 流行乐

jazz 爵士乐
rhythm blues 节奏布鲁斯
country music 乡村音乐
keyboard instrument 键盘类乐器

string instrument 弦乐乐器　　violin 小提琴
guitar 吉他　　piano 钢琴
fluent 笛子　　drum 鼓

Number Four　学术场景 Academy

学术场景是雅思听力重点中的重点，学术场景中考查的内容十分广泛，从最初的入学申请、新生入学介绍到老师的教学方法介绍、师生关于作业的讨论再到最后的毕业求职，可以说是把学生在学校可能经历的任何事情都考到了。学术场景的内容多出现在听力考试的 Section 3 和 Section 4 中，听力难度有明显提高，主要体现在单词、语速、内容和题型等几方面。

单词方面，学术场景的单词学术性较强，其中常会有考生比较陌生的单词。虽然有些单词写出来认识，但是在录音中一瞬间出现，还是难以反应过来。这就需要我们通过加强对考点单词的练习来提高熟悉度。

从语速上来看，雅思听力的语速近年来逐步加快，与我们应试教育的英语听力语速不同的是雅思听力中的语速和日常生活中所能听到的语速是相同的，并且伴有略读、连读、失去爆破音等语音现象，特别是雅思听力考试的录音只有一遍，所以对于考生而言做到听懂整篇文章是很有难度的。在考试进行中，即使有些句子没有听清楚感到迷茫，考生也应立刻从迷茫中走出来，继续跟上整个录音的节奏，做后面的题目。在考前的平常练习中，考生应该在做完题目后对照听力原文，和录音同步进行段落跟读练习，这样不仅能够加强语音，也能帮助同学们适应听力的语速。

在这里，我建议考生们可以应用“关键词定位法”——在听段落前，迅速在试卷上的每一个问题中找出关键词，然后运用关键词确定文章内容和答案范围。听到关键词时进行精听。

对于听力文章的内容而言，近年的听力考试中文章的内容更加趋于多样化发展。从论文算分方法、消费者习惯调查（shopping habitat investigation）、记笔记经验（note-taking experience）到自雇从业者（freelance worker）、越野车 SUV 讨论等，内容越来越丰富。这就要求考生们熟练掌握相关领域的一些关键词，能够在最短的时间内在脑海中反映出文章的主题和轮廓。

最后一点就是听力考试中的出题题型了。题型以填空题和选择题为主，同时考查了考生在短时间内的阅读能力和听力的辨析能力。

下面，就让我们一起来学习这个重要话题吧！

（1）高频话题

change course and course inquiry 换课程 / 课程咨询
case study 案例分析
essay discussion 讨论论文
project and research discussion 作业和调查讨论
presentation preparation 准备演讲
language study 语言学习

extension 延期

（2）教学设施（Facility）

department 部门
campus 校园
accommodation 住宿
hall of residence 学生宿舍
common room 公共休息室
dining hall 食堂
main building 主楼
lecture theatre 阶梯教室
administration / admin office 行政办公室
recreation center 休闲中心
laboratory / lab 实验室
student union 学生会
library 图书馆
main library 主图书馆
microfilm library 微缩胶卷图书馆
CD-ROM library 数字图书馆
catalogue 目录
fiction 小说
call slip 索书条
reference material 参考材料
company annual report 公司年报
trade journal 贸易期刊
playground 操场
club 俱乐部
fitness centre / keep-fit studio 健身中心
gym 健身房
stadium 体育馆

（3）教职员工（faculty）

president 校长
chancellor 名誉校长
director 教学主管、选课的老师
faculty 教职员工的总称
faculty dean / head 系主任
tutor 导师
mentor 辅导员
counselor 咨询师
lecturer 讲师
professor 教授
TA(=teaching assistant) 助教
coordinator 协调人 / 班主任

（4）新生入学（Orientation）

consultation 咨询学校
register / enroll 登记、报到
opening ceremony 开学典礼
orientation 新生欢迎会
orientation week 新生入学周

（5）课程类型（Type of Course）

lecture 讲座
tutorial 辅导课
seminar 讨论课
group discussion 小组讨论
case study 案例分析
presentation 演讲
general course 公共课
specialized course 专业课
compulsory course 必修课
selective course 选修课

fieldwork 实地调查　　field trip（学生）实地考察旅行
subject 课程　　major 专业
fundamental / elementary / primary 初级
intermediate 中级　　secondary 次高级
advanced 高级

（6）学科名称（Subjects）

Accounting 会计学　　Archaeology 考古学
Biology 生物学　　Business 商务
Economics 经济学　　Finance 金融学
Genetics 遗传学　　Engineering 工程学
Humanities 人文学科　　Science 科学
Linguistics 语言学　　Sociology 社会学
Literature 文学　　Arts 艺术
Social Science 社会科学　　Philosophy 哲学
Psychology 心理学　　Statistics 统计学
Physiology 生理学　　Nursery 护理学
Medicine 医疗学　　Sociology 社会学

（7）作业和论文（Assignment & Essay）

assignment 工作，任务　　research 调查
survey 调查　　investigation 调查
journal / periodical 周记　　data analysis 数据分析
assessment 评估　　essay / paper / thesis / dissertation 论文
word limit 字数限制　　objective list 命题单
checklist 检查清单　　timetable 时间表
theory chapter 理论章节　　argument 论据
research approach 调查方法　　interview 面谈
questionnaire 调查问卷　　observation 观察
post survey 邮寄调查　　analyze(*v.*) 分析
analysis(*n.*) 分析

Day 4 如何使用机经三

Number Five 医疗场景 *Medical Treatment*

雅思听力考试是一门非常贴近于生活的考试，是生活中一个个小片段的节选。因为同学

们在国外求学工作的过程中难免会遇到健康问题，因此医疗场景的片段节选被安排在了雅思听力考试中。由于在医疗场景中可能涉及的专业词汇较多，因此医疗场景不仅仅出现在考试的 Section 1 和 Section 2 中，有时在 Section 3 和 Section 4 中也有体现。医疗场景最常出现的是医疗咨询，题型多以选择和填空题为主。因为对话的内容相对简单而且题型也相对单一，所以也是同学们在雅思听力考试中争取好成绩的应该掌握的部分之一。而在 Section 3 和 Section 4 中的医疗问题，难度相对提高，主要是以讲座的方式进行叙述，会出现一些平日较生疏的医疗词汇。

从历年的雅思医疗场景的分析中，同学们可以发现医疗场景中大致可以分为两个大类：

- **咨询场景**（Section 1 和 2）

一般都是患者找诊所、私人医生看病，或者通过电话咨询自己的病情。在对话间可能涉及的话题有：患者的姓名、生日、地址、邮编、联系方式、职业、患病的症状以及医嘱等内容。

- **介绍场景**（Section 3 和 4）

内容大多涉及导师介绍一些病种的起源、成因和治疗的药物，例如：麻风病（leprosy）、失眠（insomnia）和健康方面的讲座及介绍。例如在过往考试中重复出现频率较高的 V30044 就是电话咨询失眠产生的原因和解决办法。

下面，我们来学习这些与医疗有关的重点词汇。

（1）医院和医生

hospital 医院　　clinic 诊所
pharmacy / chemist's / drug store 药店　　doctor 医生
physician 内科医生　　surgeon 外科医生
dentist 牙医　　optician 眼科医生
vet 兽医　　nurse 护士
nursing care 护理　　receptionist 前台接待员
casualty 伤员　　victim 受害者

（2）病症和治疗

symptom 症状　　heart disease 心脏病
sore throat 嗓子疼　　stomachache 胃疼
headache 头疼　　toothache 牙疼
have/ catch a cold 感冒　　cough 咳嗽
runny nose 流鼻涕　　depression 消沉
vomit / throw up 呕吐　　dizzy 头晕
chilly 哆嗦　　immune system 免疫系统
sniffle 抽鼻子　　sneeze 喷嚏
pneumonia 肺炎　　flu 流感
allergy 过敏　　twisted 扭伤

swell 肿
diabetics 糖尿病
diarrhea 腹泻
treatment 治疗
pill 药丸
capsule 胶囊
antibiotic(s) 抗生素
aspirin 阿司匹林
cold cure 感冒药
injection 打针
vaccine 疫苗
blood pressure 血压
heartbeat 心跳
asthma 哮喘
cramps 抽筋
plague 瘟疫
therapy 疗法
tablet 药片
eyedrop 眼药水
penicillin 盘尼西林（青霉素）
vitamin 维生素
bandage 绷带
operation 手术
temperature 温度
prescription 药方

Number Six 环保场景 *Environment*

环保场景是雅思听力考试 Section 4 经常会考查的一个话题。因为 Section 4 的选题标准为“universal topic”，也就是没有什么强烈争议、普遍认可和关注的话题。环保作为 21 世纪备受瞩目的课题，不仅为越来越多的国家所重视和讨论，在雅思听力考题中也频频出现。

关于环保场景，主要会涉及以下几个方面的话题：水资源（water resource）、垃圾回收（waste recycling）、空气污染（air pollution）和可替换能源（alternative energy）。

关于水污染，主要是澳大利亚的水资源现状和利用问题。因为澳大利亚是一个水资源十分缺乏的国家，所以考生常常在此场景中听到关于水资源的分类、水的应用和净化问题。垃圾回收主要涉及垃圾的分类、回收和其他出路方法。空气污染主要围绕“温室效应”和其影响进行讨论。而可替换能源主要会对比新能源与旧能源的优劣，并会介绍针对新能源利用的发明和展望。

在出题方面来看，目前环保场景的题型还是以填空题为主，主要是填空题中的单据和笔记填空题。以教授做讲座，学生记笔记，提炼出讲话要点的方式居多。这就需要同学们对环保的话题有较多的背景知识同时一定要熟悉里面常见的词汇，如：carbon dioxide（二氧化碳），aluminum（铝），emission（排放量），ethereal water（空中水）等。因此，词汇的学习是这个话题的重点和难点。

下面我们就来一起学习这些专业词汇吧！

environment 环境
protect 保护
preserve 保护，留存
conserve 保护
wildlife conservation 野生动物保护区
fertile soil 肥沃的土地
fertilizer 肥料

livestock 牲畜
irrigation 灌溉
recycle(*v.*) 回收
pollution 污染
contamination(*n.*) 污染
contaminate(*v.*) 污染
can 罐头盒
tin 锡罐
rubbish 垃圾
rubbish bin 垃圾桶
dust bin 垃圾桶
disposal(*v.*) 清除
disposal(*n.*) 垃圾
household waste 家庭垃圾
reduce 减少
reuse 再用
water disposal 废水
subterranean water 地下水
surface water 地表水
ethereal water 空中水
drinking water 饮用水
tapped water 水管里的水
household water consumption 家庭用水消费
sewage 下水道的污物
consumption 消耗
biodegradable 生物降解
deterioration 衰退
global warming 全球变暖
greenhouse effect 温室效应
carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
dam 大坝
erosion 腐蚀
oxygen 氧气
acid rain 酸雨
reservoir 水库
tide 潮汐
atmosphere 大气
resource 资源
energy 能源
landfill 垃圾填埋
burn 烧
bury 埋
emission 排放物
fuel 燃料
firewood 木柴
timber 木料
coal 煤
metal 金属
oil 油
petrol 汽油
gas 气
electricity 电
solar power 太阳能
nuclear power 核能

Number Seven 动植物场景（Propagation）

关于动植物场景的听力段落一直以其陌生的场景单词，被所有考生视为难点，尤其在 Section 4 的个人独白 (monologue) 中，动植物场景更是反复出现。其实考生们不必过于紧张这个场景，因为通过对多年雅思考试总结，我发现即使段落中的生僻单词较多，但是在答案中的单词往往并不是很难，而且虽然段落中的主角变了，但是核心的考点却改变不大。所以考生们

不必对这类话题听而祛步，中途过早地放弃整篇文章，而是应该准确地找出问题中关键的信息点，随着文章的节奏来回答，这样的话才有可能获得理想的分数。但是，动植物场景中毕竟会涉及一些动物的生活习惯和演变对比，所以有些专有名词还是需要提前记忆才有可能听出来。

此场景在内容方面，主要有以下几点：产地（origin）、种群数量（group size）、打猎方式（hunting）、生活习性（habitat）、生长环境（environment），生长阶段（life cycle / growth stage）以及进化（evolution）和研究价值（scientific value）等。

这些听力内容会有对某一动物的特征描述以及这一特点对人类生活有什么样的启发与应用，或是介绍某一濒临灭绝的物种，从而映射出环境的变化和人类在其中的影响。有时还会同时提起几种动物，比较它们的特点和共性，并与人类的一些技能进行比较。

对于植物而言，段落中主要会涉及某一种快灭绝的植物，然后介绍该植物的起源、特点、用途及对人类生活的影响。例如：Version 30076 S4，这个段落在考试中已经出现了 4 次！主要就是介绍了对松树的研究，比如松树可以做成火炬（torch），绳子（rope），口香糖（chewing gum）并有药用（medicine）的功能等。

把握上面提及的 3 个主要方面，同学们应该会对雅思出题思路的轮廓有了一个大致的了解。对于题型背景的熟悉程度会直接影响同学们在考试过程中的反应程度和理解程度。能够帮助同学们快速进入状态，迅速找出题目中的出题点和关键词，确立段落过程中的重点，以达到良好的完成效果。

同时，建议考生在考前的休闲时间能够多看一些与动植物相关的英文纪录片。像我就比较喜欢看 National Geography 和 Discovery 以及法国拍的一些纪录片。其实在平常的生活中也有很多轻松学习的好契机！

Number Eight 科普场景 *Science*

科普场景一直是众多考生的软肋，因为这个场景的单词不但生僻，而且选材十分广泛。因此考生在复习科普场景时一定要注意全方位地培养自己的能力。下面我会对科普场景中的难点做进一步的阐释。

陌生的单词——科普场景中的生僻单词层出不穷，从天文学的九大行星到用来计算时间的滴漏（water clock）。生僻的单词呈现的是没有最偏只有更偏的一个趋势。所以同学们应该有目的地看机经，熟悉以往考试中出现的陌生单词，使自己对这些单词不再陌生。并且一定要做听写练习，这样才可以在第一时间反应出这些单词的含义，而绝不能只停留在看到、认识的层面。

曾有学生说，“雅思考试考的不是英语，还有你的知识面，一定要上通天文、下晓历史才行，而且对所有的发明历史还要有了解。”这位同学明显是赶上了考这方面的话题，归纳得不错。但是，如果真是这样，我们想考上 7 分 8 分可就更难了！所以，掌握正确的学习方法是很重要的。这样只需具备一些背景知识，结合我们讲的做题方法，即使没完全听懂段落中所讲述的内容，也一样可以取得不错的分数。

所以建议同学们在处理这种比较复杂的背景段落时，以应用技巧为主。要把做题重点放在读题——快速寻所需信息和听题——寻找对应信息两方面上。如果养成随手对重点内容做笔记的习惯，也有助于在考试中减少失分。

Number Nine　社会人文 Humanity

雅思听力考试的 Section 4 会涉及很多方面的内容，比如我们之前说过的环保、科普等，同时对于社会热点事件和人文历史的介绍与研究也是我们经常会考查的内容。

个人认为，社会人文的内容是非常有意思的，比科普场景更容易理解并且贴近生活。比如，在社会人文场景中会讨论网瘾（internet addiction）的形成和社会影响，自由职业（self-employment）的优点和缺陷，还会讨论广告色彩的搭配、不同公司的管理风格；并且还会有很多历史内容，比如介绍不同民族的历史背景和演变等。这些内容对于重视人文教育的欧洲国家是非常常见的话题。因为在欧洲，对于历史、音乐、美术等知识是一个人应该掌握的基本知识，是一个人的基本素养，所以当人们谈及某一个方面的话题时，知道相关的背景并能发表自己的见解是很利于同学们展示自己的学识并真正融入到当地的文化之中的。所以我非常希望同学们不仅仅是通过雅思考试，更应该通过考试的准备进一步了解西方的文化、历史、科技和任何你喜欢和感兴趣的话题，不要只局限于我们惯有的“考试思维”——考什么，学什么就做什么。毕竟我们是一个“人”，有自己的喜好和想法与观点，我们要选择自己真正想做的事情，展开自己的生活。毕竟出国对于大多数同学来说都是一个勇敢的选择，也是新生活的开始，所以希望同学们能在这条路上发现自我、释放自我、做最好的自己。

Day 5　地图题、流程图、标签题

一、地图题

地图题是图示题中最常见的题型，经常和旅游、新生入学和求职的话题结合起来，以景点介绍、学校设施介绍和办公室平面图介绍的形式出现在考试的 Section 2 中。

1.　解题步骤

做地图题首先要注意以下几方面的内容：

（1）**找好 starting point**

好的开始是成功的一半。不要以为卷面写着“entrance”，录音的出发点也会是那里。有时候，图中会标出其他的出发点，也有可能在录音中才会说。所以同学们做地图题时一定要在录音中确认一下，首先能找对出发点。

（2）**充分阅读图面信息**

图面信息包含的内容有很多，比如：图上有没有表示方向的十字图标，有的话则是大地图题，

要注意听 north，south，west，east；如果没有则以 left，right 为主。还有要注意所有给出的街道名和地点名称，以及图中的特殊标志，比如树，湖，花坛，铁轨之类的。地图题中的图面信息都是“存在即合理”，肯定在录音中会有所体现，甚至直接帮我们听出答案。

（3）注意听方位词，按照 speaker 的方向走

方位词是地图题的核心考点。我以大家最容易考到的小地图题为例，为同学们总结如下，要活学活用。

常用方位词：

turn left / right 往左 / 右转

on the left / right 在左 / 右边

in front of=facing 在前面

behind=back 在后面

in the middle / center of 在中间

opposite to=across from 在对面

at the end of 在……尽头

go along 沿着……走

go straight 一直走

go up / down 往上 / 下走

除了这些基本方位词外，我们听题时要注意在哪个口拐弯。所以，我们还要知道路口的表达方法，听清楚在第几个路口拐，往哪边拐。

路口的表达法：

corner 路口，拐角

at the corner of A Street and B Street 在 A 大街和 B 大街的拐角处

crossing=crossroad 十字路口

junction 路口，交汇处

如遇圆形图时，还需注意顺逆时针，如：

clockwise 顺时针

anti / counterclockwise 逆时针

（4）利用图面序号，轻松掌握路径

图面有数字题号的地图题，文章一定会按照数字题号的顺序依次介绍。我们可以利用这一点，在听录音之前就知道文章要走的路径。同学们可将所有地点根据录音出现的顺序依次记下，去掉图面已给出的地点，将剩下录音中新出现的地点依次填入题号当中，也能轻松解题。

另外，在介绍学校的场景中，我们经常能听到一些表示地点的名词。有些是写出来我们注意认读即可，还有一些是要求同学们听写出来的，如果没有及时记录或不知道相关的表达，一定会影响我们听答案，所以这里我为大家一并整理出来，好好记忆啊！

student union 学生会

resource(s) room / center 资源室 / 中心

language laboratory 语音实验室

multimedia room / center 多媒体中心

student common room 学生公共休息室

staff room 教职工室

main hall 主礼堂

dining hall 食堂

auditorium 礼堂

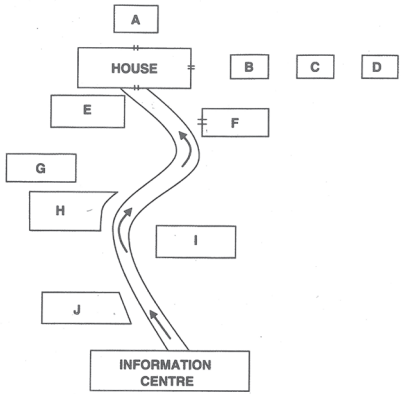
2. 真题演练一（请扫二维码听录音）

Questions 14–17

Label the map below.

*Write the correct letter, **A–J**, next to questions 14–17.*

ROSEWOOD HOUSE AND GARDENS



14 Pear Alley .....

15 Mulberry Garden .....

16 Shop .....

17 Tea Room .....

答案解析：

14. H “first corner” “left”

15. F “second corner” “to your right”

16. B “between the house and garage”

17. D “far side of the garage”

听力原文：

Now, please look at the map I’ve given you of the house and gardens. We’re here at the Information Centre. Follow the path marked with the arrow and the first area you come to is the

orchard on your left.

As you go further down the path, there's the kitchen garden on the right and as you go round the first sharp corner you will find, to your left, an area where different types of pear tree have been planted as well as some lovely flowers, and this is known as Pear Alley — designed by George himself.

Next to this is the greenhouse where some exotic plants and fruits are grown. Follow the path round the second corner and on your right you will see the entrance to the Mulberry Garden with its 500-year-old tree. Past the Mulberry Garden, follow the path until you reach the front of the house. I suggest you spend a good hour wandering around this lovely building. A guide takes visitor groups round every two hours.

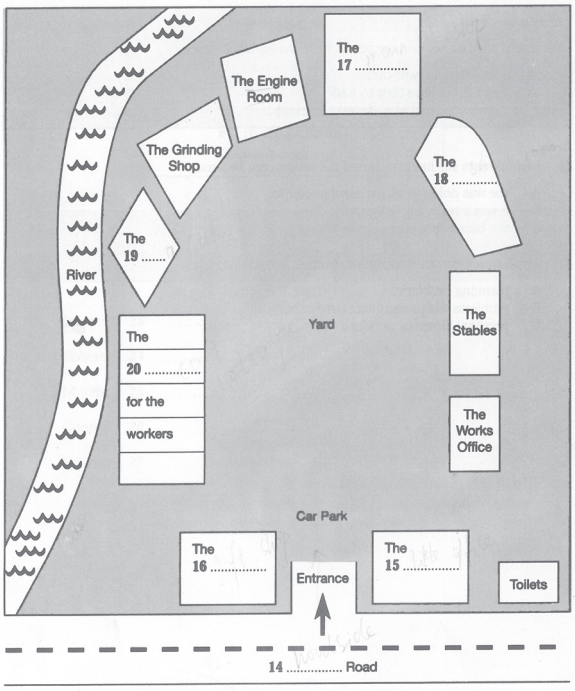
If you would like to purchase any of George's books or other souvenirs, then leave the house by the side entrance, where you will find our shop, which is situated between the house and the garage which contains the magnificent old Rolls-Royce car which used to belong to George. I expect by this time you may also be in need of a rest and some refreshment. Most visitors are, so why don't you visit the tea room on the far side of the garage?

3. 真题演练二（请扫二维码听录音）

Questions 14–20

Label the plan below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.



这种类型的地图题，除了注意听方位词之外，也可以利用序号来判断录音的顺序。因为有序号的地图题一定按照题号的顺序依次出现的，所以抓好这个信息也能帮助我们更好地辨识地图题。

答案解析：

14．Woodside 方位词：along the bottom

15．Ticket Office 方位词：to our right

16．Gift Shop 方位词：to the left

17．Main Workshop 方位词：top

18．Showroom 方位词：top right corner

19．Café 方位词：on the other side

20．cottages 方位词：on the left

听力原文：

Now I'm going to give you a plan of the site and I'd just like to point out where everything is and then you can take a look at everything for yourself.

I've already pointed out the river, which is on the left. And of course, running along the bottom is Woodside Road, got it? OK. Now we're standing at the entrance, see it at the bottom, and immediately to our right is the Ticket Office. You won't need that because you've got your group booking, but just past it are the toilets—always good to know where they are. In front of us is the car park,as you can see, and to the left, by the entry gate is the Gift Shop. That's where you can get copies of the guide, like this one here.

Now, beyond the car park all the buildings are arranged in a half circle with a yard in the middle. The big, stone building at the top is the Main Workshop. That's where the furnace is and where all the metal was melted and the tools were cast, as you'll be able to see. Now, in the top right-hand corner, that building with bigger windows is the Showroom, where samples of all the tools that were made through the ages are on display. In the top left corner is the Grinding Shop, where the tools were sharpened and finished. And on one side of that you can see the Engine Room and on the other is the Café, which isn't antique, you'll be pleased to know, though they do serve very nice old-fashioned teas.

The row of buildings you can see on the left are the cottages. These were built for the workers towards the end of the eighteenth century and they're still furnished from that period so you can get a good idea of ordinary people's living conditions. Across the yard from them, you can see the stables where the horses were kept for transporting the products. And the separate building in front of them is the Works Office and that still has

some of the accounts on display. Right, if anyone wants a guided tour then I'm starting at the Engine Room. If you'd like to come dong, this way please, ladies and gentle men.

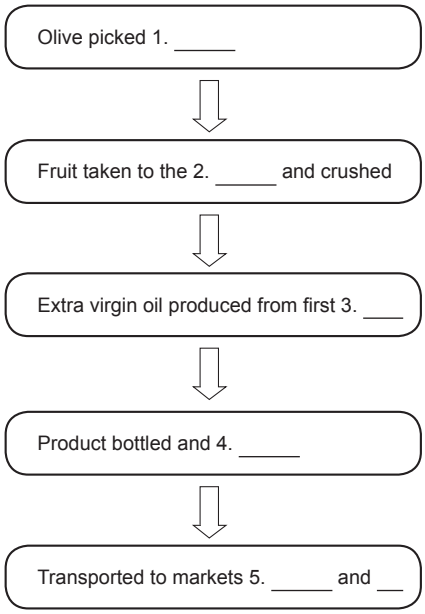
二、流程图

流程图题主要介绍一个制作过程或加工步骤，顺序性强，前后环节相互联系，所以同学们在做题过程中要注意跟上录音的节奏，可以同时看 2-3 道题，反复记忆题目要点。即使有一个空没有听到，只要能反应出下一道题目也能够继续做题，避免漏听。

此外，考生可将流程图题当作单句填空题来解决。因为无论是什么样的出题方式，归根到底，还是完成一个句子，所以单句填空的方法完全可以适用于流程图题。

真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

Olive oil production



本题介绍的是橄榄油的制作流程，同学们在做流程图题的时候，可以把它当作单句填空来做即可。

答案解析：

1. by hand 题干中“picked”后面加方式，方法
2. mills（磨坊）
3. crushed 按照我所讲的填空题做法，数字也属于是定位词，以后遇到 first，initial 这样的词，可以直接把阿拉伯数字标出来。用数字定位，这道题就容易多了。
4. labeled 并列关系，bottled（灌装，动词）所以本空也应该是动词。
5. at home; abroad

听力原文：

The production of Olive oil is an expensive business. The best oil comes from olives that have been hand-picked, as machines tend to damage the fruit, so the first step is to pick the olives by hand. After this initial process, the fruit is transported to the mills, where it is carefully crushed. Incidentally the very best oil, known as the extra virgin oil, comes from the first crush. The paste which results from the crushing process is mixed until oil droplets form and the precious “liquid gold” is then bottled in beautiful containers and labeled to show its origin. The oil finally finds its way into shops and supermarkets both at home and abroad.

三、标签题

标签题是根据录音的介绍将一个物品的各个部位名称标出来。这个物品多是内部结构图或是我们平常不大熟悉的东西，所以在标签图中有时难免会有一些生词。如果遇到生词的情况，尽量把答案的读音先记录下来，试着拼写，不要空着。

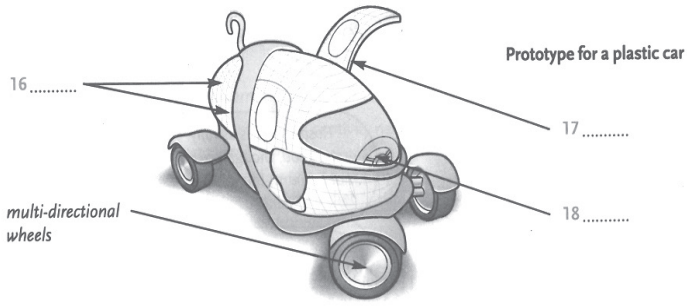
在做标签题时，同学们还要注意描述的顺序和物品部位的名称。答案常在一些方位词后给出，如：front，back，top，bottom，underneath，outside，inside 等。

真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

Questions 16–18

Label the diagram below.
*Choose three answers from the box and write the correct letters **A–G** next to questions 16–18.*

A metal frame
B wing
C plastic cells
D door
E computer
F road map
G camera



RECORDING SCRIPT PAGE 118
ANSWERS PAGE 108
PRACTICE TEST PAGE 94

答案解析：

16. C
17. D
18. E

听力原文：

(M-man W-woman)

M: I believe researchers are exploring the idea of padded car to reduce injuries in accident. Can you tell us something about what it will be like?

W: Yes, well, the car will be covered in plastic cells filled with air, moulded round a conventional metal frame.

M: I see. So the plastic cells will allow cars to bounce off each other.

W: Exactly, and you ‘d also be able to see what’s just behind you on the road because there’s a camera mounted on the back.

M: Any other innovations?

W: The doors will open upwards and out, giving the appearance of a wing when open,and the wheels will go in all directions to assist in heavy traffic. And to guide motorists away from traffic jams and help them find a parking spot, the car will be fitted with a computer near the steering wheel.

M: Where the driver can see it, of course.

W: Yes, there’s also a hook to allow novel parking techniques.

M: It sounds amazing!

第二周

填空题

- Day 1　个人信息填空
- Day 2　表格填空
- Day 3　单句填空和小结填空
- Day 4　笔记填空
- Day 5　简答题

Day 1 个人信息填空

1. 填空题分类

（1）填空题的重要性

填空题是雅思听力考试中最重要的题型。为什么重要呢？主要体现在以下几个方面：

1）填空题出题量最多

雅思听力考试的主要题型有三种：填空题、选择题和图示题，其中填空题是出现比例最高的题型，占到全部 40 题中的 60% ～ 70%。所以掌握好填空题就相当于掌握了最多的分数。

2）填空题是获得高分的关键

我们知道 6 分的得分标准是正确题数达到 23 ～ 25 个，而填空题一种题型的数量就能达到这个数量。所以举个更形象的例子，如果其他题不做，只要把填空题都做对，就能达到 6 分！

3）填空题是最好得分的题型

很多同学都感觉雅思听力考试很难。经常有同学问我："老师，我都考过四六级了，怎么觉得一做雅思考题就发蒙，都不知道听什么，录音就没了。太难了！"还有的同学考过三四次但成绩也没有什么提高，非常受打击。但是雅思考试真有这么难吗？有没有什么办法能让我们降低难度，拿到高分呢？答案是肯定的！而且就在我们这一章要讲解的内容中！填空题是难题但是也是技巧性最高的题。掌握了有效的做题技巧，能帮助我们迅速抓住题目所需的信息点，确立听题目标，便于我们在听录音时抓住考点，做出答案。所以这一章掌握不同类型填空题的特点和学习技巧是非常、非常重要的！

（2）填空题题型分类

题型	具体分类	考试位置
填空题	个人信息表	S1 居多
	表格填空题	S2 / S3 居多
	单句填空题	S2 / S3 / S4 居多
	笔记填空题	S4 居多
	小结填空题	S3 / S4 居多
	简答题	S2 居多

每种题型都有各自的做题方法和听题技巧，下面我们就来一一学习。

2. 个人信息表

（1）个人信息表高分技巧及真题演练

1）个人信息表定义

个人信息表是以记录个人信息为主要考点的填空题（如：姓名、地址、日期、电话、证件等），多出现在 Section 1。背景以租房、旅游和生活方面的登记与咨询内容居多。它是填空题中最基本和最简单的考查形式。

2）解题步骤

● 浏览题干，画出提示词和限定词

提示词主要指题干中的名词和最高级。这些词能够第一时间告诉我们哪些是文章需要的信息，如：length of course 中的“length”，就应该画出来，因为它表示“长度”，所以这个地方肯定是要听和时间有关的数字。这样是不是就明确了我们要找答案的特点，是不是更加便于我们在文章中捕捉答案呢？最高级 most / -est 的形式，在文章中一定会有强调或直接读出，它们和答案位置很近，所以画出这样的词，也能帮我们提早做好听答案的准备。

限定词主要是指一些和时间有关的词，例如：题干是 present course _____，听力原文是“I was study General English in Adelaide , but now I am doing Academic English in Sydney”，那么答案应该写什么呢？

正确答案：Academic English。如果我们之前没有把 present 画出来，很有可能在短暂的录音中，因为首先听到 General English，就写下它，而忽略了后面的正确答案。这就是考试中的“时间陷阱”。所以我们要对 now，present，previous，intend（表将来 / 打算）这样的词格外注意，才能避开陷阱，选出正确答案。

● 预测答案信息类别

预测信息类别是要求同学们能够通过读题将答案属于哪类信息预测出来。比如，看到 venue _____要想到后面是填地点；看到 date _____知道写日期相关的内容；看到 reference number _____知道会是字母和数字的混合信息；看到 during _____知道后面应该加时间段，而非时间点。这样将答案细化能帮助我们确定答案的特点，便于在录音中迅速找出答案，听的过程有的放矢。

● 两两听题，注意辨析，捕捉文章所需信息

个人信息表中的考点很密集，往往刚刚听完上面一个信息，正在写的时候，下一道题的信息已经说完。所以建议大家听题时，两道两道地去听，反复记忆其中的提示词和答案类型。这样能很有效地防止漏听。

3）考点详解

刚才我们介绍了个人信息表提前预测和熟悉题目的重要性，那么这种题型经常会考到哪些方面？看到题目该想哪些答案呢？下面，我为同学们做了总结，其中的所有内容都是雅思考试曾经考过的信息，同学们务必掌握。

● Name

首先同学们要注意区分姓名的表达方法：

名：Given name / First name

姓：Surname / Last name / Family name

如果没有特别区分的话，要写姓名全称，避免漏听只写出名或姓一个信息。

对于不常见的姓名，录音中会将人名拼出来，及时记录即可，但是在拼写中有几组字母容易混淆，同学们要格外注意：l / o，a / i / r，m / n，j / g。

- Nationality

在雅思考试中，国籍必须写成形容词。雅思听力考试中常见的国籍有：

British 英国人	Irish 爱尔兰人
Spanish 西班牙人	Swedish 瑞典人
American 美国人	Canadian 加拿大人
Australian 澳大利亚人	Russian 俄罗斯人
German 德国人	Chinese 中国人
Japanese 日本人	Vietnamese 越南人
Swiss 瑞士人	Greek 希腊人

- Address

西方国家的地址是由小到大的排列方式，首先是房间号，然后是街道名。所以在考到地点的时候，答案格式为：数字 + 街道名（注意首字母大写）。

我们常考的街道名有：

Road Street Avenue

Lane Drive Boulevard

关于地点，还会考到一些国家和地区的名字，其中以英、澳为主。

Britain and Ireland

England 英格兰	London 伦敦	Scotland 苏格兰
Ireland 爱尔兰	Belfast 贝尔法斯特	Liverpool 利物浦
Manchester 曼彻斯特	Birmingham 伯明翰	Bristol 布里斯托
Cambridge 剑桥	Oxford 牛津	Leeds 利兹

Australia

Canberra 堪培拉	Sydney 悉尼	Melbourne 墨尔本

Others

Berlin 柏林	Bath 巴斯	Rome 罗马
Paris 巴黎	Malaysia 马来西亚	Bali 巴厘岛
Alaska 阿拉斯加	India 印度	South Africa 南非
Spain 西班牙	Western Europe 西欧	Antarctica 南极洲

地点中我们还会考到 postcode（邮政编码），往往是数字 + 字母的混合信息。同学们注意出现混合信息的时候所有字母都要大写。

那么在考试中，比较容易发生这种混合信息的情况有：

驾照：Driving license / Driver’s license number

汽车号：Bus number　　会员号：Membership No

护照号：Passport number　　学生证：Student ID / number

医疗卡：Medical number　　航班号：Flight number

客户编号：Reference number

- Day & Date

关于日期，首先同学们要分清 day 和 date。day 是星期，date 是日期，但是 date 在考试中也会出现填写星期的情况，如：Monday 3rd 。

在考试中星期和月份要注意写全拼，不能写缩写。所以关于这两项的拼写一定要过关：

Day 星期

Monday 周一	Tuesday 周二	Wednesday 周三
Thursday 周四	Friday 周五	Saturday 周六
Sunday 周日	weekday 工作日	weekend 周末

Date 月份

January 一月	February 二月	March 三月
April 四月	May 五月	June 六月
July 七月	August 八月	September 九月
October 十月	November 十一月	December 十二月

另外，关于日期的写法，如果试卷上有给出的例子，最好与例子保持一致。在写 date 的时候，要注意日期角标的写法，如：1st August，2nd July，3rd March。美式和英式的月份表达顺序不同，在雅思考试中都认可，所以月份 - 日期或者日期 - 月份都可以接受。

- Education

在教育这个考点中首先我们要了解证书和文凭、学位的表达方法：

certificate 证书	diploma 学历，文凭
degree 学历，文凭	undergraduate 本科在读生
graduate 本科生	postgraduate 研究生
Bachelor degree 本科学位	Master degree 硕士学位

同时也要熟悉具体学科的表达方法：

faculty 系，学科，大学老师	division 分支
department 系	subject 具体课程
Accounting 会计学	Economics 经济学
Economic History 经济史	Finance 金融学
Medicine 医药	Nursery 护理学
Literature 文学	Biology 生物学
Microbiology 微生物学	Art 艺术
Philosophy 哲学	Psychology 心理学
Linguistics 语言学	Politics 政治学

Astronomy 天文学
Academic English 学术英语
General English 普通英语
Business English 商务英语
Advanced English 高级英语
Computer Science 计算机科学
Information Technology 信息科技

- Identification

Identification 是指我们的证件，在涉及登记、记录和办理业务的背景中我们经常会用到相关的内容。所以请大家记好以下表达：

badge 徽章
permit 许可证
permission 许可证
passport 护照
driver / driving / driver's license 驾照
medical card 医疗卡
student card 学生证
bank statement 银行对账单

- Number

数字是雅思听力考试的重点，贯穿于整场考试当中。对于数字，我们要知道经常考哪些数字以及怎么考这些数字。

电话号码

一般 telephone number 是由 6-8 位数字组成，9 位以上的数字会读两遍。在记电话号码时不要忘记加 area code（区号）。

纯数字的表达

① 2 个重复—double

3 个重复—triple

例 9955 7333：double nine double five seven triple three

② 零的读法

O / zero / naught / nil

③ 分数、小数、百分数

2 / 3 two third

1 / 1000 one in a thousand

0.67 point six seven / naught point six seven

12.5% twelve point five percent / twelve point and a half percent

④ 账号、信用卡号

例 考过最长的 16 位 credit number：3303845020456837

- Payment

考试中涉及的付款方式有：

credit card 信用卡
cash 现金
check 支票
traveler's check 旅行支票
debit card 借记卡
money order 汇票

bank transfer 银行汇款　　direct debit 借记卡转账

但是最容易作为答案出现的是前三项。

4）真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

EXE-1:

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

MINTONS CAR MART *Customer Enquiry*	
Example	*Answer*
Make:	*Lida*
Engine size:	*1_____*
Model:	*Max*
Type of gears:	*2_____*
Preferred colour:	*3_____blue*
FINANCE	
Customer wishes to arrange	*4_____*
Part exchange?	*Yes*
PERSONAL DETAILS	
Name:	*Wendy 5_____*
Title:	*6_____*
Address:	*20,Green Banks*
	7_____
	Hampshire
Post code:	*GU8 9EW*
Contact number:	*8 (for_____only)0798 257643*
CURRENT CAR	
Make:	*Conti*
Model:	*Name: 9_____*
	Year: 1994
Mileage	*Maximum 70,000*
Colour:	*metallic grey*
Condition:	*10_____*

答案解析：

1. **1.4 liters** 在录音中我们会听到 3 个数字：1.2、1.4、1.6。根据录音信息只有 1.4 是她觉得最适合的，其他均为迷惑信息。考试中这种情况很多，所以需要同学们做题前认真审题，听题时注意辨析。
2. **automatic** 看到题干 gear 时，同学们可以预想一下答案。gear 是挡位的意思，车的挡位分为两种 automatic（自动挡）和 manual（手动挡），如果有了前期的范围，听起来就会很容易。
3. **sky / light**
4. **credit** 涉及付款方式时，最常考的是 cash / credit card / check。在看到题干时，同学们要预先想到这些词答题就会容易很多。

5. **Harris**
6. **Dr. / Doctor** 题干是 title（称谓）的时候，我们最常考的就是 Doctor 和 Professor。当答案是称谓时，可以写缩写：Dr. / Pro. 。
7. **Alton** 题干中出现地点、姓名和型号的时候常考到单词拼写。具体这道题很容易拼成 Olton。但是细听就能分辨出来。所以涉及拼写一定要注意以下几个字母的区分：g / j、oo / ll / w、a / e / i。
8. **messages** 介词 for 后面的内容往往表示目的，这道题已经给出电话号码了，所以这里我们只要听用于什么用途的号码就可以了。
9. **Lion** （要大写）题干是 model（型号）的时候，如果是名词，要注意首字母大写。如果不是名词，常会考到数字 + 字母的混合信息。
10. **reasonable** 当题干中出现 condition，问到一个东西是什么状况的时候，答案常有以下几个：modern 现代的、moderate 中档的、reasonable 一般的。这是题干与答案的固定搭配，同学们可以直接记下来，下次做题再看到题干出现 condition，就能提前准备好答案了。

听力原文：

(W: Woman M: Man)

M: Good morning, please take a seat. How can I help you?

W: Well, I'm thinking of buying a new car and I'd like some advice.

M: Sure, yes. Had you got any particular make in mind?

W: I'm interested in a Lida — I've had one before and liked it. But I haven't really made up my mind.

M: Sure. We've got various models. Umm, right. What about the engine size? Any ideas?

W: The one I've got at the moment's a 1.2 liter engine but I find it a bit slow on long journeys. I'd like a bit more power this time...a 1.4 should do. I don't think I need a 1.6 or anything.

M: Right. Well I think the model you're looking at is the Max. Here's a picture.

W: Oh, yes...have you got one in?

M: Yes, I'll take you to have a look at it in a minute. I'll just get a few more details. Er...Is there anything else to do with the engine? What kind of gear change do you want? I presume you'd want a manual?

W: I'd want automatic — I've never driven a car with manual gears.

M: Right. Well now, here's the colour chart for the Max. Have you given that any thought? This blue's very popular at the moment.

W: Yes, it is nice, I like blue. What's it called? 'Royal?'

M: Yes.

W: But actually, I think I prefer this lighter shade here — Sky'.

M: Yes, that's popular too.

W: I think I'll go for that.

M: You might have to wait a week or so for that colour, but I assume that'd be OK?

W: Oh yes, fine.

M: Well, we can go outside and you can have a good look at one, and perhaps take it out. But first, can I just ask you about finance? The cash price is going to be somewhere in the region of seven and a half thousand. How would you like to pay? Are you in a position to pay cash, or would you need credit?

W: I'd like credit provided the terms are reasonable.

M: Well, you can discuss that with my colleague in a moment; we have various arrangements. And would you be interested in us taking your present car as part exchange?

W: Yes.

M: Ok, fine. So I'll just need some details from you and then we can do a valuation...Is that ok?

W: Fine, yes.

M: Could I have your full name?

W: Wendy Harries, that's H-A-double R-I-E-S.

M: And is that Mrs…Miss…Ms…?

W: It's Doctor, actually.

M: Oh, right. And your address?

W: 20 Green Banks.

M: Is that "Green" spelled as in the colour?

W: Yes, that's right.

M: OK.

W: Alton.

M: IS that O-L-T-O-N?

W: Not quite, it begins with an A, not an O.

M: Oh yes, that's in Hampshire, isn't it?

W: That's right.

M: And do you know your postcode?

W: Yes. It's GU89EW.

M: Do you have a daytime phone number?

W: Well. I work at the hospital but it's a bit difficult to get hold of me. I can give you a number just for messages, and then I'll get back to you when I can. Is that OK?

M: That's fine.

W: It's 0-7-9-8-2-5-7-6-4-3.

M: Fine. And about the car you have now, what make is it?

W: It's a Conti.

M: Do you know the year or the model name?

W: I think it's 1996, and it's called a Lion—like the animal.

M: Then it must be 1994, because they brought out the Fox after that.

W: Oh right, yes.

M: Mileage? Roughly?

W: I'm not sure. I know it's less than seventy thousand.

M: OK. What colour is it?

W: It's grey, metallic grey.

M: Right, and one last thing—what sort of condition would you say it's in?

W: I'd probably describe it as reasonable. Do you need to see it? It's parked outside.

M: Not at the moment, no. Perhaps you could call in one day next week…

EXE-2:

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

HOST FAMILY APPLICANT

Example Answer

Name: Jenny Chan

Present address: Sea View Guest House, 1_____

Daytime phone number: 2237676

[NB Best time to contact is 2_____]

Age: 19

Intended length of stay: 3_____

Occupation while in UK: student

General level of English: 4_____

Preferred location: in the 5_____

Special diet: 6_____

Other requirements: own facilities

own television

7_____

to be 8_____

Maximum price: 9 £_____a week

Preferred starting date: 10_____

答案解析：

1. **14 Hill Road** 考地点是数字 + 街道名的混合信息，注意专有名词要大写。

2. **9:00-9:30** 这道题很容易漏听，容易写成 9:00 或者 9:30，信息记录不完整。要想避免漏写，在前期读题是可以做到的！我们之前讲过读个人信息表时，应该把题干中的提示词：名词和最高级画出来。具体这道题就是“best”。听到这个词后再听答案就会很清晰了。原文：“—when would be the best time to catch you? —I suppose between nine and, let me see, a

half past”听完“best”后出现了“between”，这样就应该是时间段而不是时间点了。

3. **a year** 如果你的答案是 four months，那么问题就不仅是听题的问题了，还有审题！题干中的“intend”是“打算，企图”的意思。女孩回答自己时间时说：“I am planning to stay a year”，这里的 planning（计划，打算）是不是和 intended 正好对应上？虽然 4 个月是女孩目前实际住的时间，但不是题干中所需要的信息。所以，涉及数字的题目，往往要格外小心，认真看清题目要求，不要盲目记录。
4. **intermediate** （中级）题干中出现 level 这个词时，会有以下几个级别常作为答案出现：primary （初级）、intermediate（中级）、secondary（次高级）、advanced（高级）。
5. **North-West** 在涉及房子的具体方位时，注意答案中大写的形式。同时题干中出现房子的 location 时，答案也常会出现 suburb（郊区），city center（市中心）这样的地点。
6. **vegetarian** （素食主义者）注意掌握拼写。
7. **garden** 原文：“…have a real garden rather than just a yard…”。同学们注意，文中出现“rather than”（宁愿……也不……）时，rather than 后面的内容不是答案，可以直接排除。前面的信息才是答案。
8. **only guest** 注意 only 不可以省。表示强调如 only，all，too 这样的词在答案中不可以省略。
9. **100** 题干对数字的要求是“maximum”（最大的），所以一方面要将数字听全——不要只听到 £60-80; 另外还要认真审题，听准答案。
10. **23rd March**

听力原文：

(A: Adviser S: Student)

A: Good morning, how can I help you?

S: Good morning, Umm, I understand you help fix up students with host families.

A: That’s right… are you interested in…?

S: Yes…

A: Well, please sit down and I’ll just take a few details.

S: Thank you.

A: Right now… what name is it?

S: Jenny Chan.

A: Can you spell that please?

S: Yes…J-E-N-N-Y C-H-A-N.

A: Right… and what is your present address?

S: Sea View Guest House, 14 Hill Road.

A: OK, and do you know the phone number there?

S: Yes…I have it here, umm… 2237676, but I'm only there after about 7 pm.

A: So when would be the best time to catch you?

S: I suppose between 9 and, let me see, a half past, before I leave for the college.

A: Great… and can I ask you your age?

S: I've just had my nineteenth birthday.

A: And how long would you want to stay with the host family?

S: I'm planning on staying a year but at the moment I'm definitely here for four months only. I have to get an extension to my permit.

A: You're working on it? Fine… and what will be your occupation while you're in the UK?

S: Studying English?

A: And what would you say your level of English is?

S: Umm. Good, I think. I'd like to say "advanced" but my written work is below the level of my spoken, so I suppose it's intermediate.

A: Certainly your spoken English is advanced. Anyway, which area do you think you would prefer?

S: Umm… well I'm studying right in the centre but I'd really like to live in the north-west.

A: That shouldn't be a great problem… we usually have lots of families up there. And do you have any particular requirements for diet?

S: Well, I'm nearly a vegetarian… not quite.

A: Shall I say you are? It's probably easier that way.

S: That would be best.

A: Anything about your actual room?

S: I would prefer my own facilities – 'en suite', is that right? And also if it's possible a TV and I'd also like the house to have a real garden rather than just a yard, somewhere I could sit and be peaceful.

A: Is that all?

S: Well…I'm really serious about improving my English so I'd prefer to be the only guest if that's possible?

A: No other guests…yes, you get more practice that way. Anyway, obviously all this is partly dependent on how much you are willing to pay. What did you have in mind?

S: I was thinking in terms of about £60-80 a week, but I'd go up to a hundred if it was something special.

A: Well I don't think we'd have any problems finding something for you.

S: Oh, good.

A: And when would you want it for?

S: I'd like to move in approximately two weeks.

A: Let me see, it's the 10th today…so if we go for the Monday it is the 23rd March.

S: Yes.

A: Right… good, and if I could ask one last question…

小结提示：

- 避开陷阱，注意辨析；
- 重视细节，格式正确。

Day 2 表格填空

1. 表格填空题高分技巧

表格填空题经常出现在考试的 Section 2 和 Section 3，是每次考试必考的题型。

（1）解题方法

1）逆向读题，迅速归类

表格填空题是以表格形式出现的，既然是表格就一定是按照某种规律进行分类的，所以在第一时间迅速发现分类规律对我们理解文章有很大帮助。

在做表格填空题时，同学们读题可以采用这种方法：

如果题号是横向的，我们要竖着去审题，这样同学们会发现，同类型的词会出现在同一列中。

Name	Place	Audience
Jane	1_____	Children
2_____	Cinema	3_____
Sam	4_____	Family

如果题号是纵向排列的，我们要横向去审题，这样横列就包含了同一类型的词。

Location	North	South	West
Climate	1_____	humid	wet
Soil	thin soil	3_____	rich soil
Production	2_____	cereal	4_____

知道了答案的类型就能帮我们有效缩小范围，准确听到答案。

2）排除生词，预测词性

在填空题中，出现生词在所难免。但是在考试的时候，考生是没有机会去查词典的，所以同学们在做题时要渐渐适应带着生词做题，猜测生词的读音。在表格题中，如果我们按照上一点的方式审题，同学们还能够根据上下文和表头猜测出生词的意思，最起码我们能知道是哪方面或者哪类型的单词。对于每一个设答案的空，同学们要结合空前后的词，预测出答案的词性。如：作主语的词往往是名词；修饰名词的词是形容词；还有一些介词如：too 后加形容词；to 后加动词。这些在我们后面的真题演练和答案详解中会有进一步的讲解。同学们可以好好体会。

3）顺序听题，注意节奏

虽然我们审题的方向和题号的顺序相反，但是在听题的过程中还是要根据文章题目的序号来做题。并且在表格题听题过程中，考生要注意做题节奏。避免因为某一个空的漏听而方寸大乱，耽误了后续的题目。

2. 真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

同学们先根据上述的做题方法来分析一下这道题。分析完后在参照后面的“读题示例”来检测自己的画词程度和对词性判断的准确与否。

EXE-1

Questions 21-30 Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.

“Student Life ” Video Project

	Cristina	**Ibrahim**
Enjoyed	Using camera Going to a British 21_____	Contact with students doing other courses(he asked some to 22_____with him)
Most useful language practice	Listening to instructions Learning 23_____vocabulary	Listening to British students' language because of: -normal speed -large amount of 24_____
General usefulness	Operating video camera Working with other people: -learn about 25_____ -compromising -26_____people who have different views	The importance of 27_____
Things to do differently	Decide when to 28_____each stage at the beginning Make more effort to 29_____with the camera	Don't make the film too 30_____

读题示例：

这道题在听题之前，读题过程中应该标出以下信息：空前后的名词、专有名词并预测出词性。

"Student Life " Video Project		
	Cristina	**Ibrahim**
Enjoyed	Using camera Going to a **British** 21__*n.*_____	Contact with students doing other **courses** (he asked some to 22__*v.*_____with him)
Most useful language practice	Listening to instructions Learning 23__*adj.*_____**vocabulary**	Listening to British students' language because of: -normal **speed** -large amount of 24__*n.*_____
General usefulness	Operating video camera Working with other people: -learn about 25__*v.* ing_____ -**compromising** -26__*v.* ing_____people who having different views	The **importance** of 27__*n.*_____
Things to do differently	Decide when to 28__*v.*_____each **stage** at the beginning Make more **effort** to 29__*v.*_____with the **camera**	Don't make the **film** too 30__*adj.*_____

答案解析：

21. **home** 题干中的 British 是形容词，所以后面肯定要加名词。而且 British 也是专有名词，所以听到 British 这个词后才是真正进入文章内容的开始，听到它后同学们会听到两个名词：student 和 home。两个词记录下来之后，会发现 home 更加适合。
22. **have dinner** to 后面应该加动词，题干的 ask 这个动词在录音中换成了 invite:"I've invited three of them to have dinner with me"所以抓取动词即可。
23. **technical** 虽然题干中的 vocabulary 在录音中换成了 words，但是答案本身的形容词性并没有变化。
24. **slang** （俚语）题干中的形容词 large amount of 换成了录音中的 a lot of，所以这也是为什么要求同学们画 speed 这个名词来定位，而要尽量避免画动词或形容词。
25. **cooperating** （合作）
26. **persuading**（劝说）出现并列关系的情况下，"词性一致，紧凑出现"，既然这三个词是并列关系，所以根据 compromising（妥协）这个词的形式应该确定上下两个空也是动名词，并且是紧凑出现的。所以只需在听到 compromising 后往前听一个动名词、往后再听一个动名词即可。
27. **editing**（编辑） 原文："I learnt a lot about how important the editing is"有连读。
28. **complete** 这道题依次出现了 3 个动词：plan，decide 和 complete，但是 complete 后面出现了 step 这个词，step 是卷面 stage 这个词的替换，所以我们要选择和定位词最近的动词，

即 complete。

29. **experiment** （实验）首先这个地方通过读题应该是动词，前后的定位词是 effort 和 camera，所以答案肯定是和定位词很近的动词，再根据原文“we should have tried to experiment more with the camera”即可选出。而且文章对 experiment 这个答案有重读！

30. **long** 这道题要写形容词，但是是修饰 film 的形容词。其中出现的 ambitious 是形容人的，唯一修饰 film 的形容词就只有 long 了。

听力原文：

(T: Tutor C: Cristina I: Ibrahim)

T: First of all, I'd just like to say, Cristina and Ibrahim, that I really enjoyed watching your video about student life last week, and I could see that the rest of the group did too. You did really well, and I hope that you got a lot out of it. I'd like to use this tutorial as a feedback session, where you reflect on the experience of doing the project. So Cristina, I was wondering, what did you enjoy most about making the video?

C: I liked using the camera.

T: Is it the first time you've operated one like that?

C: Yes, it is.

T: Well the results were very good! Anything else?

C: I also enjoyed visiting one of the British students we filmed. I'd never been inside a British home before. ***Q21***

T: OK Cristina, thanks. What about you, Ibrahim? What did you enjoy?

I: Well, for me, it was a very good chance to get to know students who are on other courses, because everyone in our group is studying English, and we don't usually have much to do with the rest of the college.

T: Yes, good. Do you think you'll maintain the contact now?

I: I hope so. I've invited three of them to have dinner with me next week. ***Q22***

T: Great! If you haven't decided what to make yet I can tell you they'll love trying Arab dishes. And of course, it's good for your English too. Cristina, what did you find? What was the most useful aspect of the project from the point of view of the English practice?

C: I think, when we were being shown how to edit the film, we had to follow the instructions. And that was very good practice for me. And I also learned some technical words that I hadn't heard before. ***Q23***

T: What about you Ibrahim? What was the most useful for your English?

I: It was listening to the British students, because they don't speak as slowly as most of the tutors on our course. I think they speak at natural speed, so it forces me to get used to it. And they use a lot of slang. **Q24**

T: So you learned some new words which will be useful?

I: Yes.

T: Good. I'm glad it helped. Well, we've talked a little bit about enjoyment, and about language practice. Were there any other benefits? What else did you feel you'd learnt from the project? Was it useful in other ways?

C: Yes, well firstly, I learned how to use a video camera. And also, I think I really learned a lot about working together with other people. I've never done anything with a group before, and we had to find ways of cooperating, erm, and compromising, and **Q25** sometimes persuading people, when they don't agree with you. **Q26**

T: Yes, that is a very useful experience, I know.

--- ---

T: What about you, Ibrahim?

I: Well, I think I learnt a lot about how important the editing is. When you're filming you **Q27** think that everything's going to be interesting, but in fact we cut around half of it in the end, and then it was much better.

T: Good. Well, one last thing I'd like to ask. What mistakes do you think you, as a group that is, made? I mean, to put it another way, if you had to do it all over again, is there anything you'd do differently?

C: We didn't plan very well. For example, we didn't decide on dates when we'd complete each separate step of the project, and we should have agreed about that in the **Q28** beginning, because we were always late with everything!

T: Right. Anything else?

C: I think we should have tried to experiment more with the camera. I mean with angles, **Q29** and the focus and that kind of thing.

T: So you should have been more ambitious? Do you agree, Ibrahim?

I: Not really. In fact, I think we were too ambitious. We were inexperienced, and we didn't have a lot of time, and we tried to do too much, to make a long film. Next time I **Q30** would make a shorter one and try to get the quality better.

T: Well, that's very interesting. Next semester we will be doing another video project—with a different content, of course—but you'll have an opportunity to put into practice

what you've learnt this time. Do you have any ideas about ...

EXE-2:

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Brand of Cot	Good Points	Problems	Verdict
Baby Safe	Easy to **11**_____	Did not have any **12**_____ Babies could trap their **13**_____ in the side bar	**14**_____
Choice	Easy to **15**_____	Side did not drop down Spaces between the bars were **16**_____	**17**_____
Mother's Choice	Base of cot could be moved	Did not have any **18**_____ Picture could be removed easily	**19**_____

读题示例：

Brand of Cot	Good Points	Problems	Verdict
Baby Safe	Easy to **11** ***v.*** （to的后面应该加动词原形。注意录音中的形容词和动词是常会发生替换的，所以不能以这些词定位）	Did not have any **12** ***n.*** **Babies** could trap their **13** ***n.*** in the **side bar** （注意空前后的名词要画出来，帮助定位答案）	**14** ***adj.*** （verdict 是结论的意思，相当于 conclusion。结论是最终对婴儿床的评价，所以是形容词）
Choice	Easy to **15** ***v.***	**Side** did **not** drop down **Spaces** between the **bars** were **16** ***n.***	**17** ***adj.***
Mother's Choice	Base of cot could be moved	Did **not** have any **18** ***n.*** Picture could be removed easily	**19** ***adj.***

答案解析：

11. **move around**

12. **brakes** （车闸）在题干中看见否定词的情况下，答案一定在录音中的否定表达之后。录音中的否定表达往往不是我们在卷面上看到的否定词，所以要尽量能够听出否定的替换词，这样就能够找到答案。如本文中是“no brakes”替换了“not any brakes”。

13. **fingers** 这道题在读题时，应该将“babies”和“side bar”画出来，这样便于我们定位。“trap”是“困住，陷阱”的意思。读题时：Babies 的什么容易夹在 side bar，就有可能会判断出是身体部位了。

14. **satisfactory** 题干中的“verdict”是结论的意思。
15. **put (it) together** 题干中的动词和形容词经常在录音中发生替换，如本题中的“easy”换成了“simple”。尽管如此，“to”后面加的应该是动词，录音中这部分唯一的动词就是put，所以做填空题时，一定要对答案的词性非常明确。
16. **too wide** 修饰名词的应该是形容词，而且表示强调的副词，如 too，only，must，all 这些词是不可以省略的。
17. **dangerous**
18. **wheels**
19. **(the) best buy / safe** 注意听结论的词。

听力原文：

Hello and welcome to today's 'Buyer Beware' programme, where we give you some tips on how to spend your money wisely. Now, in today's show we're looking at beds for children and babies. Let's start by looking at baby cots, that's for children of up to three years old. We tested three different cots all in the budget price range and as usual, we will feature the good points, the problems and our verdicts.

The first cot we looked at was by Baby Safe and it had several good points to recommend it. Our testers liked the fact that it had four wheels, so it was easy to move around. The only slight problems with this cot were that it had no brakes, but they didn't think that mattered too much. At first they were a bit concerned about the side bar, because they felt babies could trap their fingers in it, but our testers felt that this was unlikely to happen so they have given this one a verdict of 'satisfactory'.

The next cot was by Choice Cots and this time our testers were pleased to find a cot which is simple to put together—unlike others we looked at. On the minus side, our testers did not like the fact that the side of the cot did not drop down, making it difficult to pick up newborn babies. However, the real problem with this cot was the space between the bars; our testers found they were too wide and a baby could easily trap his head. We felt this was a real safety hazard and so we have labeled this one dangerous, I'm afraid.

And finally better news for the Mother's choice cot. This cot was slightly different in that, although the side bar did not drop down, the base could be raised or loucered into two different positions making it safe as well as convenient. The negative for this one were quite minor; the only niggle everyone had was the fact that it had no wheels and the only other promblem anyone could find, was that there were pictures which were simply stuck on and so could easily become detached. The makers have now promised to discontinue this practice. As this cot will

then be safe in every way, we have made the Mother's Choice cot our best buy.

Congratulations Mother's Choice!

So, what features should you look for in baby's cot? Well obviously safety is a very important factor as well as comfort and convenience. We recommend that, if you're buying a cot, do make sure that any metal present is not rusted or bent in any way. You should resure your cot has only rounded or smooth edging without any sharp edges, this is especially important for wooden cots.

And now on to beds for toddlers...

Day 3 单句填空和小结填空

1. 单句填空题高分技巧及真题演练

单句填空题、小结填空题和笔记填空题是填空题的三大题型。三种题型的做题方法相同。那就是“无词听力法”。

“无词听力法”定义：“无词听力法”是以正确抓获答案信息为主导的做题方法。通过对卷面已有信息的深度分析，预测出答案范围，结合两者，在录音中抓取答案信息的方法。

为什么使用“无词听力法”呢？

“无词听力法”是经过诸多考生实践的可以在短期之内获得高分的最好方法。它最大限度地规避了考生面临的不认识单词和录音背景陌生的两大难点，帮助同学们在一遍录音的情况下，首先抓出答案信息。那么下面我们就来看看该怎样应用我的“无词听力法”吧！

（1）解题步骤

轻轻松松，三步解决！定位→预测→对应。那么这三步具体包含哪些信息呢？我们一起来学习吧！

1）定位：迅速浏览题干，画出定位词

填空题是很耗费看题时间的一种题型，所以要浏览题干而不是阅读题干。两者区别在于阅读题干的同学往往习惯去细读每一个词然后进行句子翻译。这样的做法并不可取，因为考试的时间很紧，这样看题，一是时间肯定不够，二是看完也没有重点，仍然不知道要听什么信息。所以我建议大家迅速浏览题干，从中画出以下这些词：主语、专有名词、数词、空前后的名词和最高级。这些词在录音中一般不会发生替换，能看到就能够听到，对于定位答案很有帮助，所以叫作“定位词”。这些词对于我们在填空题中找到答案至关重要，所以在浏览题干时要养成画出这些词的习惯。

2）预测答案词性

雅思听力考试中所有的填空题，都要以词性为基础来确定答案。因为在录音中经常有词会发生替换，比如：卷面上题干是“_____building in the region”，录音中会说“traditional house in this part”，两者意思相似，但是用词却发生了变化。

所以，我们要寻找固定不变的信息，比如：词性。无论是 building 还是 house，修饰它的肯定是个形容词，所以无论文章怎么换，只要我们抓好听形容词这点，就能够把 traditional 这个词找到，找到它，答案不就出来了吗？

所以，在填空题的读题中一定要确定答案的词性是什么，抓住这个不变的因素来缩小范围，这样才会帮我们有效地从文章中捕捉答案信息。

3）主动听定位词，按词性找答案

前两点我们说的是读题方法，第三点就是真正听题的时候该听什么了。在听题的时候，同学们要注意听之前画出来的定位词（因为它们直接引导答案），听到定位词后，要按照预测的词性到录音中寻找答案。

有些 Section 3 和 Section 4 中的填空题，定位词也会替换成其他的词，所以遇到这种情况时，一方面尽量听出替换关系，另一方面严格用词性找答案即可。

同学们在应用这个方法的时候，要渐渐转变自己传统的听题方法，渐渐培养按词听题的方式。做题的重点要放在抓取特定信息，而不是泛泛听文章意思。这样才能顺应雅思听力的考查方面和出题方式，快速提高成绩！

（2）**真题演练**（请扫二维码听录音）

注意：

单句填空题的前期读题是十分重要的！以这几篇练习为例，请同学们先按所说的做题方法自己画出定位词、预测词性。画完对照后面的“读题示例”，看看有没有画对和预测正确，然后再听录音，完成答案。

EXE-1:

Questions 35-40 Complete the sentences below

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

STONE TOOLS

- 35 Plough could either have been pulled by _____ and cattle. Farmers need permanent dwellings
- 36 In the final stage of axe-making, _____ and _____ are necessary for grinding and polishing.
- 37 Irish axes were transported from Ireland, to _____ and England.

POTTERY MAKING

The colonizers used clay to make pots

- 38 The _____ of the pots was often polished to make them watertight.
- 39 Clay from _____ area was often used.
- 40 Decorations were put only around the _____ of the pots.

读题示例：

“无词听力法”把重点放在分析卷面的结构上来缩小答案范围，争取限制生词和背景对听力的影响，帮助考生先把和答案有关的句子听出来，写出答案。现在请大家好好体会下面的划词方法。

STONE TOOLS

● 35 **Plough** could either have been pulled by ___*n.*____and **cattle**. Farmers need permanent dwellings

（主语 + 空前后的名词；通过并列关系，判断出词性是名词，并且紧挨 cattle）

● 36 In the final stage of **axe-making**, __*n.*____and __*n.*____are necessary for grinding and **polishing**.

（专有名词作定位词；答案出现并列关系并作主语，判断出是紧凑出现的两个名词，画出 polishing 和 grinding 中的任一个词作为定位词）

● 37 Irish axes were transported from **Ireland**, to ___*n.*____and **England**.

（空前后的词是表示地点的专有名词，并且有并列关系，所以判断出答案应是地点名词。听录音时应注意听 Ireland，后面肯定迅速会出现答案，因为并列关系“词性一致，紧凑出现”）

POTTERY MAKING

The **colonizers** used **clay** to make **pots**

● 38 The __*n.*__of the **pots** was often polished to make them **watertight**.

（直接是问题开头的情况容易漏听，所以遇到此种情况，可把题目前一个句子的名词画出来，帮助定位。同时定冠词后面肯定是名词。watertight 属于空前后的名词，所以画出）

● 39 **Clay** from __*adj.*_____**area** was often used.

（主语 + 空前后的名词，area 是名词，所以修饰的名词的答案应该是形容词）

● 40 **Decorations** were put only around the __*n.*____of the pots.

（主语画出作为定位词；定冠词后面是名词）

这样画完题目后，如果有时间的话，同学们可以反复加强对定位词的记忆，一会在听题的时候，要“主动听定位词，按词性找答案”。那么我们现在来听上面这道题吧。

答案解析：

文章的背景是古爱尔兰新石器时代的农业，这是考生不熟悉的话题；另一方面这里面会有一些生词。这两点会让考生觉得文章很难，一遍不容易听懂，但是考试录音只有一遍，所以像之前所说的，在听的过程中要注意“听定位词，按此找答案”。

35. **people** 题干中的 plough 是犁的意思，犁可以由人和牲口拉着，所以当我们听到 cattle 的时候，离 cattle 最近的名词就是 people。

36. **water**；**sand** 文中的 axe 是斧子的意思，虽然录音中并没有出现 axe-making 这个词，但是后面的 grinding 和 polishing 之前唯一出现的连续的名词就是这两个。所以即使文章前面的定位词没有出新但是答案离后面的定位词却很近。

37. **Scotland** （注意首字母大写）

38. **outside** 直接是问题开头的答案是很容易漏听的，为了避免这一点就要“前后夹击”，对空前面的句子和空后面的内容都有印象。文章这部分是讲用 clay（黏土）制作 pottery（陶器）的过程：塑性烧制后，外表进行打磨。这种出题形式要注意紧抓词性并且文中对这个单词重读了，同学们不妨反复体会一下。

39. **local** 文中的主语 clay 出现后马上跟出了 “local sources”，按词性抓出形容词填入即可。

40. **tops** 装饰仅在罐口

听力原文：

Let’s turn our attention now to the farming technology available at that time. Before the cereal crops could be planted, it would have been necessary to clear the forest and to break the ground by ploughing. The stone blade of a plough has been discovered during excavation in County Mayo in western Ireland. The body of the plough would have been of wood and could have been drawn by people, but it’s also likely that cattle were used.

Now, the cultivation of crops and the husbandry of livestock brought about changes in people’s lifestyle such as the type of shelters they made.

For one thing, instead of moving from place to place they needed permanent dwellings. The stone axes used to chop down trees to make these dwellings were far superior to any that the Stone Age hunter-gatherers used.

To make the axes, sources of suitable stone had to be found and systematically exploited. These so-called “axe factories” were really quarries rather than factories, as the manufacture of the axes wasn’t regularly performed on the quarry site. However, after the axe had been chipped into shape, they needed water and sand for grinding and polishing, so a high mountainside wouldn’t have been an appropriate place for this. So this final stage of the manufacture must have been carried out close to water and sure enough, there’s ample evidence of this at coastal sites.

Now it’s clear that these Neolithic axes were transported all over Ireland, as well as to Scotland and the south of England. It’s not really surprising that axes from ‘axe factories’ in England have also been found in Ireland. At the very least, this indicates that there was a link between the two islands during that period.

One of the most useful innovations of the colonizers was pottery making, which was quite unknown to Irish hunter-gatherers. The pottery was probably made by shaping clay into a ball with the hand, and then hollowing it until the walls were the right thickness. After firing, the outside was often polished. This would have helped the pots to retain water, as they weren’t glazed. Now we know that the clay used usually came from local sources, which suggests

that manufacture was on a fairly small scale, even though thousands of fragments are usually found at Neolithic sites.

In the course of time decoration began to appear. At first this looked like a series of stitches and was just around the tops of the pots. This could have been an imitation of earlier vessels which were made of leather sewn onto wood. Then eventually pots with decoration all over…

EXE-2:

Questions 21-25 Complete the sentences below

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- Float is shaped like a 21_____
- Scientists from 22_____have worked on the project so far
- Float dropped into ocean and 23_____by satellite
- Average distance travelled:24_____
- Float records changes in salinity and 25_____

读题示例：

- **Float** is shaped like a 21___*n.*____
- **Scientists** from 22___*plc.*____have worked on the project so far
- Float dropped into **ocean** and 23__*v.*_____by **satellite**

（并列关系中，句子结构是完全平行的，也就是说是完全一致的，所以这个句子前面是“动词 + 名词”的形式，“and”后面也还是“动词 + 名词”的形式；“ocean”和“satellite”是空前后的名词，所以也应该画出来，帮助我们定位答案）

- **Average distance** travelled:24____*num.*_____
- Float records changes in **salinity** and 25__*n.*_____

答案解析：

21. **cigar**（雪茄） 题干中 float 是“浮标”的意思。
22. **13 / thirteen countries** 题干 from 的后面往往加表示地点的名词，所以听到主语后就应该注意抓地点方面的词。
23. **activated**（激活） 在并列关系中，“ 词性一致，紧凑出现 ”，录音中说 “Each of the floats is dropped into the ocean at the set point and activated from a satellite”，并列连词 “and” 的后面，“satellite” 的前面只有一个动词 “activated”，所以这样去听，就能准确定位答案了。
24. **50km**
25. **temperature** 题干中的 “salinity” 是 “盐度” 的意思。浮标投入海中后，数据会受两方面的影响：海水盐度和温度变化。又是一个并列关系，本着 “ 词性一致，紧凑出现 ”，即使 “salinity” 这个词没有背过的话，只要能在录音中听出来，随后马上找名词也能够把答案做出来！所以出现生词不代表无法做题。只要应用好我所教的方法，即使有生词，也一样可以听出答案！

听力原文：

(S: Simon S1: Student 1 S2: Student 2)

S: Thanks to all of you for coming along today to hear about how the robotic float project is helping with ocean research. Well, first of all we'll look at what a robotic float does and its use. So let's start with the device itself. It looks a bit like a cigar and it's about one and a half metres long. More importantly it's full of equipment that's designed to collect data. So, it can help us building up a profile of different factors which work together within the world's oceans.

S 1: Sounds like a big project—isn't it too big for one country to undertake?

S: That's quite true but this project is a really good example of international co-operation. Over the last five years scientists from thirteen countries have been taking part in the project and launching floats in their area of ocean control. And next year this number will rise to fourteen when Indonesia joins the project.

S 2: That's impressive.

S: But let's move onto how floats work.

S: The operational cycle goes like this. Each of the floats is dropped in the ocean from a boat at a set point and activated from a satellite. Then the float immediately sinks about 2,000 metres... that's two whole kilometers down in the water. It says at this depth for about 10 days and is carried around by the currents which operate in the ocean at this level. During this time it's possible for it to cover quite large distances but the average is fifty kilometers.

S 2: So what is it actually recording?

S: Well at this stage nothing, but as it rises to the surface it collects all sorts of data, most importantly variations in salinity, that's salt levels, and the changes in temperature, a bit like underwater weather balloons. Then when it gets back to the surface all the data it's collected is beamed up to the satellite. After about five hours on the surface the float automatically sinks, beginning the whole process again.

S 1: What happens to the data?

S: Well the information is transferred direct to onshore meteorological stations...like our one in Hobart...and within four hours the findings can be on computers and they can be mapped and analysed.

EXE-3:

Questions 21-25

Complete the summary below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

The School of Education Libraries

The libraries on both sites provide internet access and have a variety of 21_____materials

on education.

The Castle Road library has books on sociology,together with 22____and other resources relevant to the majority of 23____school subjects.

The Fordham library includes resources for teaching in 24____education and special needs.

Current issues of periodicals are available at both libraries, although 25_____ issues are only available at Fordham.

读题示例：

The School of Education Libraries

The libraries on both sites provide **internet access** and have a variety of 21 ____***adj.*** ____**materials** on education.（internet access—网路接口，这道题有很多的并列关系，只要有并列关系，答案一定是和同它做并列的词紧密相连的，所以当出现并列关系时，应该将并列词和空前后的名词毫不犹豫地画出来）

The **Castle Road** library has books on **sociology**,together with 22_____***n.***_____and other resources relevant to the **majority** of 23_____***adj.***_____ **school** subjects.（sociology—社会学。together / or / and 都可以表示并列关系，再结合句子结构，就能很快判断出本题的词性和定位词了）

The **Fordham** library includes resources for teaching in 24_____***adj.***_____**education** and special needs.（画出专有名词和空前后的名词，这样能大大节省看题时间）

Current issues of periodicals are available at both libraries, although 25_____***adj.*** ____ **issues** are only available at Fordham.

答案解析：

21. reference 题干中 material 是名词，修饰名词的应该是形容词；并且 and 前面有“internet access”做并列关系，所以可以在听到“internet access”之后找形容词即可。
22. textbooks 同样可用并列关系做题，听到前面的“sociology”（社会学）后找名词就能听到答案了。
23. secondary 22 题和 23 题两道题挨得很近，题目中一带而过，容易发生听到前一题漏听后一题的情况，所以做题时要及时跟上文章节奏。一旦发现出现后面的定位词了，要及时记录。
24. primary 并列关系
25. back 题干中的 issues 指印刷品，泛指期刊、杂志等，current issues 是当期的刊物，back issues 指的是过刊。

听力原文：

(L: Librarian S: Student)

L: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

S: Good afternoon. Yes, I've just transferred to the School of Education, and I'd like information about joining the library.

L: Well, the School of Education has libraries on two sites, as I'm sure you know. This one here is the Fordham Site, and the other is on Castle Road.

S: And is there any difference between the two libraries?

L: Not in terms of their facilities. Access to online databases and the Internet is available at both sites and each site has a range of reference materials on — education. **Q21**

S: Oh yes. I see.

L: But the Castle Road site has books on the sociology of education and a collection of textbooks and teaching resources covering most of the subjects taught in secondary schools. **Q22** **Q23**

S: Ah, right, but I'm training to be a primary teacher so I need to look at materials for the five to eleven age group.

L: Then you've come to the right place. At Fordham we hold material relating to primary education, as well as special needs, but of course you'll need to familiarize yourself with both sites to make the most of our resources. **Q24**

S: You haven't mentioned periodicals. Are they held at both sites?

L: Current issues, yes but if you want to look at back issues you'll need to use the CD-ROM databases which are held here at Fordham. **Q25**

S: I see. Now, about borrowing books. I'm living out of town, so I'm hoping I can borrow quite a few items, and cut down on the number of trips I have to make.

L: Right, well, members can borrow two books at a time from each site.

S: Only two books?

L: Only two from each site, but that's four altogether.

S: Oh I see, and how long can I hang on to them for?

L: The borrowing period is one month, but of course books can be renewed. You can renew any item a maximum of three times.

S: Do I have to come to the library to do that?

L: No, you can do it by telephone or email, but you can't renew overdue books this way, only before or one the due date stamped in the book. We'll need your full name, your borrower number and the name of the site library you borrowed the items from. **Q26**

S: So theoretically I can borrow books for up to three months – is that what you're

saying?

L: Yes, provided they're not recalled. ***Q27***

S: So, what happens then?

L: Well, sometimes an item is requested by another borrower, in which case we'd send you a letter, and you'd have to return the book within seven working days. Don't forget we're closed on Sundays.

S: OK.

2. 小结填空题高分技巧及真题演练

（1）解题方法

小结填空题是填空题中比较难的一种题型。内容是一段较长的讲座或采访。考生需根据录音的独白填写卷面上的一段信息。卷面的用词和录音中的用词往往意思一致，但形态不同，常常发生同义替换。替换的类型有同义词和词组，也有正反义词，还有主动语态与被动语态之间的变化，十分灵活。因此考生常会感觉听懂了大概意思，却不知道答案该写什么。

面对这种题时，要求同学们在读题的时候，应用“无词听力法”对卷面信息进行充分的解读，一定要画出空前后的词，并且对答案进行预测，在听的时候根据预测的词性到文中寻找答案。特别是对于文中数字和重读的信息要格外重视，及时记录！因为数字和重读，常常就是答案！

（2）真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

Complete the sentences below Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Questions 36-40

Saving for the Future

Research indicates that many women only think about their financial future when a 36_____ occurs. This is the worst time to make decisions. It is best for women to start thinking about pensions when they are in their 37_____. A good way for women to develop their 38_____ in dealing with financial affairs would be to attend classes in 39_____ . When investing in stocks and shares, it is suggested that women should put a high proportion of their savings in 40_____ In such a way, women can have a comfortable, independent retirement.

读题示例：

小结填空题替换性很强，为了避免听懂意思但是无法做出答案的尴尬情境，应根据上述做题方法，在读题时画出以下信息：

Saving for the Future

Research indicates that many women only think about their **financial future** when a 36____*n.*____occurs. This is the worst time to make decisions. It is **best** for women to start thinking about **pensions** when they are in their 37____number（age）____. A good **way** for women to develop their 38____*n.*____in dealing with **financial affairs** would be to attend **classes** in 39____*n.*____. When investing in **stocks and shares**, it is suggested that women should put a **high proportion** of their **savings** in 40____*n.*____. In such a way, women can have a comfortable, independent retirement.

答案解析：

36. **crisis** 首先这个词是有明显的重读的—重读和数字经常作为小结填空题的答案出现。第二从文章内容来看，take 替换了 occur，future financial situation 替换了 financial future。

37. **early twenties** 这个答案不能写成 early 20s，因为题目要求“no more than three words”是不能写出数字的。这个答案和前面的 pension（养老金）是很近的，所以完全可以考定位词和数字这个词性来听出答案。

38. **confidence** 同义替换有很多种，其中反义词组是比较难的一种。如这道题中的 develop，在文中换的是 lack of（缺乏），既然是缺乏那就意味着是需要这种能力才能理好财。所以实际上是同样的意思，但是换了一种相反的表达方法。

39. **Money Management** 听到 class 之后即是

40. **low-risk investments** 文中提到了一个数字 70%，相当于“high proportion”，随即就提到了答案。所以要注意数字的灵活表达。

听力原文：

So what can be done about this situation? The population in North America is likely to contain an increasing number of elderly women. The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation.

But of course this is the very worst time for anyone to make important decisions. Women today need to look ahead, think ahead—not wait until they're under pressure. Even women in their early twenties need to think about pensions, for example, and with increasing numbers of women in professional positions there are signs that this is beginning to happen. Then research also suggests that women avoid dealing effectively with their economic situation because of a lack of confidence. The best way for them to overcome this is by getting themselves properly informed so they are less dependent on other people's advice. A number of initiatives have been set up to help them do this. This College, for example, is one of the

educational institutions which offers night classes in Money Management, and increasing numbers of women are enrolling on such courses. Here, they can be given advice on different ways of saving. Many women are unwilling to invest in stocks and shares, for instance, but these can be extremely profitable. It is usually advised that at least 70% of a person's savings should be in low-risk investments but for the rest, financial advisors often advise taking some well-informed risks. Initiatives such as this can give women the economic skills and knowledge they need for a comfortable, independent retirement.

The increasing proportion of elderly women in the population is likely to have other economic consequences...

Day 4 笔记填空

1. 解题方法

笔记填空题经常出现在 Section 4，背景涉及科普和社会人文的各个方面。Section 4 主要是模拟在国外课堂上大学老师讲课的真实场景，以 lecture（报告）的形式展开一段 6～8 分钟的独白。考生需要根据录音的内容，筛选考点信息，记下答案，完成一段笔记形式的填空题。

笔记填空的基础是单句填空，但是作为单句题的集成，笔记填空题中有更多的替换和信息需要筛选，所以同学们可以把笔记填空题视为单句填空的升级版！

在做笔记填空题时，会考查考生的快速记录和迅速辨析的能力，因为文章篇幅较长，速度较快，所以同学们在做题时要注意以下几点：

（1）加快读题速度：可浏览文章，首先看大标题、副标题以便对文章内容有所了解。然后直接看出题的句子，画出定位词（主语、专有名词、最高级、空前后的名词、数词），根据题目预测词性；

（2）紧跟文章节奏：笔记填空题的内容很多，为了避免漏听，考生要对副标题和所画的定位词有印象，这样一旦自己在等的题没有听到，而后面的定位词出现了，也能继续跟上文章节奏往下做题。这类题型因为是单句填空的集成，所以仍然具有单句填空的特点，即定位词和答案连接紧密，听到定位词后要迅速集中精力按照词性抓取答案，不要优柔寡断，避免错失良机。

2. 真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

笔记填空题是单句填空的集合版，所有单句填空中涉及的定位词和词性，在看题的过程中都应该标注出来。笔记填空题中有很多并列关系，直接判断出并列的词性和画出并列的词，能最快速地缩小范围。

EXE-1:

Questions 31-40

Compete the notes below.

Write No MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

ANTARCTICA

GEOGRAPHY

- World's highest, coldest and windiest continent
- More than 31 _____ times as big as the UK
- Most of the area is classified as 32 _____

RESEARCH STATIONS

- International teams work together
- 33_____ is integrated with technical support
- Stations contain accommodation, work areas, a kitchen, a 34 _____ and a gym
- Supplies were brought to Zero One station by sledge from a 35 _____ at the edge of the ice 15 km away
- Problem of snow build-ups solved by stations on 36 _____ with adjustable legs

FOOD AND DIET

- Average daily requirement for an adult in Antarctica is approximately 37 _____ kilocalories
- Rations for field work prepared by process of freeze-drying

RESEARCH

- The most important research focuses on climate change, including

—measuring changes in the ice-cap (because of effects on sea levels and 38 _____)

—monitoring the hole in the ozone layer

—analysing air from bubbles in ice to measure 39 _____ caused by human activity

WORK OPPORTUNITIES

Many openings for 40 _____ people including

—research assistants

—administrative and technical positions

读题示例：

ANTARCTICA

GEOGRAPHY

- World' s highest, coldest and windiest continent
- More than 31 _____ number _____ times as big as the UK
- Most of the area is classified as 32_____ *n.*（地形）_____

RESEARCH STATIONS

- International teams work together
- 33_____ *n.*_____ is integrated with technical support（并列关系）
- Stations contain accommodation, work areas, a kitchen, a 34_____ *n.*（房间有关）_____ and a gym
- Supplies were brought to Zero One station by sledge from a 35___ *n.*_____ at the edge of the ice 15 km away（主语 + 专有名词 + 空前后的名词 + 数字）
- Problem of snow build-ups solved by stations on 36____ *n.*_____ with adjustable legs

FOOD AND DIET

- Average daily requirement for an adult in Antarctica is approximately 37____number_____kilocalories（数字的题容易出现多个数字进行辨析，要认真审题，把有可能限制数字的词都画出来）
- Rations for field work prepared by process of freeze-drying

RESEARCH

- The most important research focuses on climate change, including

—measuring changes in the ice-cap (because of effects on sea levels and 38____ *n.*_____)（并列关系）

—monitoring the hole in the ozone layer

—analysing air from bubbles in ice to measure 39_____ *n.*_____caused by human activity

WORK OPPORTUNITIES

Many openings for 40 _____ *adj.*_____ people including

—research assistants

—administrative and technical positions

答案解析：

31. **58**

32. **desert** 文章中这个单词有很明显的重读。另在录音中文章说到了 most，也说到了 area，之后就出现了这个表示地形的名词。卷面上的 be classified as 在录音中换的是 fall into the category of，都是表示类型的用法。

33. **Science** 并列关系，紧凑出现，考查反应能力

34. （**small**）**hospital** 并列关系，紧凑出现。注意这里不能写 store，因为文中说的是“a kitchen with a huge food store”，with 这个词表伴随状态，所以 store 是修饰 kitchen 的词，需要继续听后面的内容。

35. **ship** 这道题很容易听成：“ice-shelf”，因为 Zero One Station 之后重读的名词就是它。但是同学们在听的时候有没有听到它后面的数字是“100”呢？不是卷面上的“15”，所以我们还得往后听。之后就能听到 supply，sledge（雪橇），然后就出现了 ship，之后是 15 kilometers，定位词都能够合上！另一方面，从意思上来说，文章说的是研究站建在 100 米厚的冰架上，而文中问的是 supply（供给品）怎样运到研究站，所以之后就说到通过雪橇从 15 公里外的船上运过来。

36. **platforms**（平台）文中首先能听到“snow build-ups”这个词，之后能听到“solution”这个词，它替换了文中的“solve”，然后录音中出现了“the buildings are placed on platforms”，文中对这个词也有重读。

37. **3500** 涉及数字的题往往有辨析，比如这道题出现了 1700，但是 1700 是 UK 的数字，在南极的消耗量肯定是要更大的。所以我们在做和数字有关的题时，一定要注意认真审题。

38. **ocean currents** （洋流） 并列关系

39. **pollution** 这道题的替换是文中比较难的一个，因为录音中用一个句子代替了 measure 这个词：“bubbles in the ice-sheet itself provide an index of pollution”。Index 是指数的意思。研究冰里的气泡能够提供出关于污染的指数，就相当于是 measure。

40. **young**

听力原文：

Tonight I'm going to talk to you about that remarkable continent Antarctica — remote, hostile and at present uninhabited on a permanent basis. For early explorers, it was the ultimate survival contest; for researchers like me, it remains a place of great intellectual challenge;while for the modern tourist, it's simply a wilderness of great beauty.

First, some facts and figures. Antarctica is a place of extremes—the highest, coldest and windiest continent and over fifty-eight times the size of the UK. The ice-cap contains ***Q31*** almost 70% of the world's fresh water and 90% of its ice, but with very low snowfall, most of the continent technically falls unbelievably into the category of 'desert'! Huge icebergs ***Q32*** break off the continent each year, while in winter half the surrounding ocean freezes over, which means its size almost doubles.

Research and exploration has been going on in Antarctica for more than two

hundred years, and has involved scientists from many different countries, who work together on research stations. Here science and technical support have been integrated in a very cost-effective way—our Antarctic research programme has several summers — only stations and two all-year-round ones; I was based on one of the all-year-round ones. **Q33**

The research stations are really self-contained communities of about twenty people. There's living and working space, a kitchen with a huge food store, a small hospital and a well-equipped gym to ensure everyone keeps fit in their spare time. The station generates its own electricity and communicates with the outside world using a satellite link. **Q34**

Our station—Zero One—had some special features. It wasn't built on land but on an ice-shelf, hundreds of metres thick. Supplies were brought to us on large sledges from a ship fifteen kilometers away at the ice edge. **Q35**

Living in the Antarctic a hasn't always been so comfortable. Snow build-ups caused enormous problems for four previous stations on the same site, which were buried and finally crushed by the weight. Fortunately no one was hurt, but these buildings became a huge challenge to architects who finally came up with a remarkable solution—the buildings are placed on platforms which can be raised above the changing snow level on legs which are extendable. **Q36**

Food is one of the most important aspects of survival in a polar climate. People living there need to obtain a lot more energy from their food, both to keep warm and to undertake heavy physical work. Maybe you know that an adult in the UK will probably need about 1,700 kilocalories a day on average; someone in Antarctica will need about 3,500—just over double! This energy is provided by foods which are high in carbohydrate and fat. **Q37**

Rations for fieldwork present an additional problem. They need to provide maximum energy,but they must also be compact and light for easy transport. Special boxes are prepared, each containing enough food for one person for twenty days. You may be familiar with coffee processed by freeze-drying, which preserves the quality of the food product while making a large saving in weight—well, this type of presentation is ideal in our situation. It wasn't available to earlier polar explorers, whose diet was commonly insufficient for their health.

I think that being at the cutting edge of science has a special appeal for everyone working in Antarctica, in whatever capacity. As a marine biologist, my own research was fascinating; but it's perhaps climate change research that is the most crucial field of study.

Within this general field, surveying changes in the volume and stability of the ice-cap is vital, since these may have profound effects on world sea levels and on ocean currents. A second important area is monitoring the size of the hole in the ozone layer **Q38**

above Antarctica, since this is an indicator of global ultra-violet radiation levels. Thirdly, bubbles in the ice-sheet itself provide an index of pollution because frozen inside them are samples of previous atmospheres over the past 500,000 years, and these provide us with evidence for the effects of such human activities as agriculture and industry. ***Q39***

There are an increasing number of opportunities for young people to work for a period in Antarctica—not only as research assistants in projects like mine, but also in a wide range of junior administrative and technical positions including vacancies for map-makers. I hope that the insights I've provided will encourage you to take up these opportunities in this fascinating continent. ***Q40***

EXE-2:

Questions 34-40

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE

- MSG contains

-glutamate (78.2%)
-sodium (12.2%)
-34_____ (9.6%)

- Glutamate is found in foods that contain protein such as 35_____and 36_____
- MSG is used in foods in many different parts of the world
- In 1908, Kikunae Ikeda discovered a 37_____
- Our ability to detect glutamate makes sense because it is so 38_____and naturally
- John Prescott suggests that:

-sweetness tells us that a food contains carbohydrates
-39_____tells us that a food contains toxins
-sourness tells us that a food is spoiled
-saltiness tells us that a food contains 40_____

读题示例：

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE

- MSG contains

-glutamate (78.2%)
-**sodium (12.2%)**
-34__*n.*_____ (**9.6%**)

- Glutamate is found in foods that contain **protein** such as 35__*n.*___and 36___*n.*_____（并列关系时，可直接画出离并列关系最近的名词，然后再看句子，这样能大大提高读题速度）
- MSG is used in foods in many different parts of the world
- In **1908,Kikunae Ikeda** discovered a 37___*n.*_____（注意，不要画动词。数字和名词在定位词的范围内。动词和形容词常会替换）
- Our **ability** to detect glutamate makes **sense because** it is so 38___*adj.*____and naturally（题干中主语变化了，应该画出来，另外“so / very”的后面要加形容词）
- John Prescott suggests that:

-**sweetness** tells us that a food contains carbohydrates
-39__n_____tells us that a food contains toxins（列点形式也是并列关系，上下文词性一致，紧凑出现）
-**sourness** tells us that a food is spoiled
-**saltiness** tells us that a food contains 40__*n.*_____

答案解析：

34. **water** 听到前面的 sodium（纳）之后，通过并列关系的“紧凑出现”马上就可以听到答案。

35. **meat** 并列关系，注意前面的 protein（蛋白质），是需要掌握拼写的单词。

36. **cheese**

37. **fifth taste** 这个空容易定位，但是不容易写出。同学们往往能够听到前面的时间和人名，但是对于突如其来的答案没有反应出来意思。按文中的说法，酸甜苦咸是人的四种基本味觉，有了 MSG（味）后就有了“fifth taste”，第五种味觉，鲜味。以后做题遇到这种情况，要首先把答案的音记下来，暂时不用考虑意思。因为机会稍纵即逝。等录音结束后可以再结合上下文想想文章意思。

38. **common** 录音中出现了主语和“sense”之后，马上出现了两个形容词，一个是 common，一个是 natural，根据并列关系，是不是就很容易听到呢？

39. **bitterness** 并列关系

40. **mineral** （矿物质）

听力原文：

So what exactly is the MSG? Well, Monosodium Glutamate contains seventy-eight point two percent glutamate, twelve point two percent sodium and nine point six percent water. Glutamate is an amino acid that can be found naturally in all protein-containing foods,erm,so this includes food such as meat and cheese.

It is widely known that Chinese and Japanese food contains MSG but many people don’t seem to be aware that it is also used in foods in other parts of the world. For example. it is found in commercially made Italian Pizzas, in American fast food and in Britain MSG is used in things like potato crisps.

So, how exactly does MSG work? Well, in the Western world, we commercially talk of four “tastes”, and I’m sure you’re all familiar with the concepts of sweet,sour,bitter and salt.

Well, in 1908,Kikunae Ikeda identified a “fifth taste”. And it is thought that MSG intensifies this naturally occurring “taste” in some food. It does make perfect evolutionary sense that we should have the ability to detect or taste glutamate because it is the amino acid which is most common in natural foods.

John Prescott, an associate professor at the university of Chicago, suggests that this fifth taste serves a purpose just as the other tastes do. He suggests that it signals to us the presence of protein in food, in the same way that sweetness indicates that a food contains energy-giving carbohydrates. Bitterness ,he says, alerts us of toxins in the food, while sourness warns us of spoilage and saltiness signals the presences of minerals.

So, what else do we know about this fifth taste…

Day 5 简答题

1. 解题方法

简答题是填空题中相对简单的题型，同学们只要认真审题，按题目需要听出答案即可。简答题考查的多是“W-H Questions”。如：

问时间：When

问地点：Where

问原因：Why

问哪个：Which

问具体事物：What

多少钱：How much

多少数量：How many

多长时间：How long

多远：How far

多长时间一次：How often

同学们看到题目后，应首先将这些疑问代词和疑问副词画出来，然后再进一步了解题目具体要求。

在要求列举出 2 ～ 3 点的简答题中，同学们要注意序数词和并列词，如：firstly，secondly，thirdly；and，as well，too，besides，in addition，on one hand…on the other hand 等。

对于答案的写法要求，要遵循题干中对于 word 和 number 的数量限制。现在多数情况下是：NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER。同学们注意看清题目要求，在其规定的字数内完成即可。

简答题答案一般小写即可，且可以不用定冠词。但是如果答案是专有名词，要大写。下面我们来看看这种题型吧。

2. 真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

EXE-1:

Questions 7-10

Answer the questions below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

7. What does the student particularly like to eat?_____

8. What sport does the student play?_____

9. What mode of transport does the student prefer?_____

10. When will the student find out her homestay address?_____

答案解析：

7. **seafood** 文章说到女孩不是 vegetarian（素食主义者），但是强调了自己“really like seafood”，所以得写后面的这个。

8. **tennis** 听力考试中常出现时间陷阱，涉及过去、现在、将来的事情。这道题也不例外，先说自己以前玩 handball，然后说现在玩 tennis。

9. **train**

10. **this afternoon**

听力原文：

(O: Officer S: Student)

O: All right, now what about you? Are you a vegetarian or do you have any special food requirements?

S: No, I am not a vegetarian…but I don't eat a lot of meat…I really like seafood. ***Q7***

O: And what are your hobbies?

S: I like reading and going to the movies.

O: Do you play any sports?

S: Yes, I joined the handball team, but I didn't like that…so I stopped playing. Now I play tennis on the weekend with my friends… ***Q8***

O: All right, let's see, name, age, now the location. Are you familiar with the public transport system?

S: No…I'm not really because I have been living on campus…I've been to the city a few times on the bus, but they are always late.

O: What about the trains?

S: I like catching the train…they are much faster… ***Q9***

O: Now, let me go check on the computer and see who I've got…Listen, leave it with me…I'll check my records and I'll give you details this afternoon.. ***Q10***

S: Thank you for helping me…

O: It's a pleasure. Bye.

S: Bye.

3. 填空题实战训练

EXE-1:

Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write ONE WORD AND / OR A NUMBER for each answer.

OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT	
Example	Answer
Application for a	**Current** bank account
Type of current account:	The 1'_____'account
Full name of application:	Pieter Henes
Date of birth:	2_____
Joint account holder(s):	No
Current address:	3_____Exeter
Time at current address:	4_____
Previous address:	Rielsdorf 2,Utrecht,Holland
Telephone:	work 5_____
	Home 796431
Occupation:	6_____
Identity (security):	Name of his 7_____:Siti
Opening sum:	8 €_____
	To be transferred from Fransen
	Bank,Utrecht
Statements:	Every 9_____
Requests:	Supply information about the bank's
	10_____service

答案解析：

1. **select** 题干中“current account”是“活期账户”的意思。题干中问的是“type of current account”—活期账户的种类，所以听男士的回答即能找到答案。与活期账户对应的是定期账户“deposit / fixed account”。
2. **27-1-1973** 注意日期的写法要符合“a number”的要求。
3. **15 Riverside** 地点的考点是“数字 + 街道名”，同学们在看题时要做好听两个信息的准备。同时，注意街道名是专有名词，需要首字母大写。
4. **2 / two weeks**
5. **616295**
6. **Engineer** 录音中首先说到了一个职位：project manager（项目经理），后来又否定了：“that is not my main job”，之后才引出真正的答案。这种情况在个人信息表中很常见，说话人常常会改变主意，引出新答案。
7. **mother** 一般在 S1 的对话中，答案多数在回答的人的话中，但是也有例外。如本题，男士说想写 wife 的名字，但是银行人员说“mother's might be better”，所以除了注意听回答的人说的话，还要加上注意听最后出现，“结论”的话。
8. **2000** 涉及银行钱数时，常有以下几方面：deposit / save（存款），withdraw（取款），

balance（余额），transfer（转账），opening sum（开户金额）。

9. **month** 在题目中看到 bank statement（银行对账单）时，往往会被问到："How often do you want your bank statement？"所以看到这类型题目，要注意表示频率的词。

10. **internet**

听力原文：

(P: Pieter W: Woman)

P: Good morning. I'd like to open a bank account, please.

W: Certainly. If you'd like to take a seat, I'll just get some details from you. It won't take long.

P: Thanks.

W: Is it a current account or a deposit account you wanted?

P: A current account. **Example**

W: Right. I've got the application form here then. We have different types—I see you've got our leaflet there.

P: I've decided on the one called 'Select.' ***Q1***

W: Right, that's fine, so, first of all, can I have your full name please?

P: Yes, it's Pieter Hennes. That's P-I-E-T-E-R.

W: Is it H-E-double N-E-S?

P: Uh, only one N actually. It's a less common spelling of the name.

W: Oh, right. OK. And what's your date of birth please?

P: The twenty-seventh of the first, nineteen seventy-three. ***Q2***

W: Right. And will this be a joint account?

P: No, just myself.

W: OK, fine. And where are you living, Mr Henes?

P: 15, Riverside. ***Q3***

W: Is that all one word?

P: Yes.

W: Exeter?

P: Yes.

W: How long have you been at your present address?Er, is it more than two years?

P: Ah, just two weeks actually. I only arrived in the country a month ago. I'm from Holland. ***Q4***

W: Oh, that's fine. But we normally ask for a previous address in that case.

P: Oh yes, well, it's Rielsdorf 2. That's R-I-E-L-S-D-O-R-F 2. Utrecht.

W: Holland. OK. Thank you. Do you have a daytime telephone number?

P: Yes, I think the number at my office is six-oh-six-two-nine-five. Um, Just a minute, I'd better check.Oh, no sorry, six-one-six. I'm not used to it yet. Would you like my home number too? ***Q5***

W: Yes,please.

P: It's seven-nine-six-four-three-one.

W: Are they both local numbers?

P: Yes.

.....

W: Right. And your occupation?

P: Well, I'm in Britain as a project manager,but that's not my main job.I'm an engineer by profession. ***Q6***

W: I see. I think I'll put that then. It's shorter! Now we usually ask for a piece of information which we can use to check your identity, for security reasons. You know, if you phone us.

P: Like, erm, my wife's first name?

W: Mother's might be better . It's less likely to be known. ***Q7***

P: OK.Hers is Siti.

W: Siti?

P: Yes, S-I-T-I. It's Indonesian.

W: Fine. And how much would you like to open your account with? We usually ask for a minimum sum of £50. That's about €75.

P: Well, I'm going to transfer €2000 from my Dutch account, just till I get paid. In fact, I wanted to ask you about that. What's the best way to do it? ***Q8***

W: It depends which bank you're with.

P: It's the Fransen Bank in Utrecht.

W: OK, fine. I'll check that in a minute. If we have links with them we can do a direct transfer. But it's not a big problem either way. Um, let's see. How often would you like to receive statements?

P: I haven't really thought. Um, what's the usual thing?

W: It's up to you. Some people like them weekly.

P: Oh, no, that's too often. Can I have them sent, um, once a month? ***Q9***

W: Yes, that's fine. Is there anything else?

P: I was thinking of registering for your internet service at some stage. ***Q10***

W: Oh, yes. Would you like me to send you information about that?

P: Please, yes.

W: And would you like to receive information about the bank's other services — insurance, loans, anything like that?

P: Hmm, I don't think so ,thanks.

W: That's OK then. And one last thing ,if you agree...

EXE-2:

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

THE URBAN LANDSCAPE

Two areas of focus:

- the effect of vegetation on the urban climate
- ways of planning our 31_____better

Large-scale impact of trees:

- they can make cities more or less 32_____
- in summer they can make cities cooler
- they can make inland cities more 33_____

Local impact of trees:

- they can make local areas

—more 34_____

—cooler

—more humid

—less windy

—less 35_____

Comparing trees and buildings

Temperature regulation:

- trees evaporate water through their 36_____
- building surfaces may reach high temperatures

Wind force:

- tall buildings cause more wind at 37_____level
- trees 38_____the wind force

Noise:

- trees have a small effect on traffic noise
- 39_____frequency noise passes through trees

Important points to consider:

- trees require a lot of sunlight, water and 40_____to grow

答案解析：

31. **cities / environment**

32. **windy** 题干中主语“city”在读题中应该画出，“more or less”后面加形容词，用这两点去定位就可以轻松听出答案。

33. **humid** 并列关系

34. **shady**（阴凉的）并列关系

35. **dangerous** 题干中“more”的后面应该加形容词，听到“street”后，找形容词即可。

36. **leaves** 介词后面加名词

37. **ground**

38. (**considerably**) **reduce / decrease / filter**（过滤）当在读题时无法马上判断出词性时，可以暂时往动词方面去听。在“be / will”的后面也往往加动词。

39. **low**

40. **space / room**

听力原文：

Good day, ladies and gentlemen. I have been asked today to talk to you about the urban landscape. There are two major areas that I will focus on in my talk: how vegetation can have a significant effect on urban climate, and how we can better plan our cities using trees to provide a more comfortable environment for us to live in. ***Q31***

Trees can have a significant impact on our cities. They can make a city, as a whole, a bit less windy or a bit more windy, if that's what you want. They can make it a bit cooler ***Q32*** if it's a hot summer day in an Australian city, or they can make it a bit more humid if it's a ***Q33*** dry inland city. On the local scale – that is, in particular areas within the city – trees can make the local area more shady, cooler, more humid and much less windy. In fact trees ***Q34*** and planting of various kinds can be used to make city streets actually less dangerous in ***Q35*** particular areas. How do trees do all that, you ask?

Well, the main difference between a tree and a building is a tree has got an internal mechanism to keep the temperature regulated. It evaporates water through its leaves ***Q36*** and that means that the temperature of the leaves is never very far from our own body temperature. The temperature of a building surface on a hot sunny day can easily be twenty degrees more than our temperature. Trees, on the other hand, remain cooler than buildings because they sweat. This means that they can humidify the air and cool it – a property which can be exploited to improve the local climate.

Trees can also help break the force of winds. The reason that high buildings make it windier at ground level is that, as the wind goes higher and higher, it goes faster and ***Q37*** faster. When the wind hits the building, it has to go somewhere. Some of it goes over the top and some goes around the sides of the building, forcing those high level winds down to ground level. That doesn't happen when you have trees. Trees filter the wind and ***Q38*** considerably reduce it, preventing those very large strong gusts that you so often find around tall buildings.

Another problem in built-up areas is that traffic noise is intensified by tall buildings. By planting a belt of trees at the side of the road, you can make things a little quieter, but much of the vehicle noise still goes through the trees. Trees can also help reduce the amount of noise in the surroundings, although the effect is not as large as people like to think. Low-frequency noise, in particular, just goes through the trees as though they aren't there. ***Q39***

Although trees can significantly improve the local climate, they do however take up a lot of space. There are root systems to consider and branches blocking windows and so on. It may therefore be difficult to fit trees into the local landscape. There is not a great deal you can do if you have what we call a street canyon – a whole set of high-rises enclosed in a narrow street. Trees need water to grow. They also need some sunlight to grow and you need room to put them. If you have the chance of knocking buildings down and replacing them, then suddenly you can start looking at different ways to design the streets and to introduce... ***Q40***

第三周

选择题和配对题

- Day 1　选择题技巧
- Day 2　选择题真题练习一
- Day 3　选择题真题练习二
- Day 4　配对题技巧
- Day 5　配对题真题练习

听 IELTS 力

Day 1 选择题技巧

1. 选择题常见问题和关键考点

选择题是目前考试中错误率最高的一道题，也是令很多同学很费解的一种题型。常常听到了卷面选项上的单词，但是答案还是不对。或者认为自己听懂了文章意思，但是仍然在几个选项中犹豫不决。这些都是由于同学们不了解选择题的出题方式和考查要点，而是按照自己过去的听题方法，硬套雅思考试的选择题造成的。那么雅思考试中的选择题到底有什么特点？该怎样做，才能取得好成绩呢？下面我就为大家讲讲选择题的做法！

雅思考试的选择题主要考查同学们两方面的能力：

（1）快速、有效的读题能力

“快速”，就是首先要能够读完题。因为考试看题时间有限，一道选择题要看 3 个选项，相当于 3 个句子。如果有 10 道题，一套题下来，就要看 30 个句子。按照考试给出的 30 秒看题时间，相当于 1 秒钟看完 1 个句子！所以如果没有较好的阅读速度又没有掌握快速读题技巧的话，连能不能看完题都会是一个问题……

但是，光有“快速”是不够的，还必须“有效”！为什么呢？同学们平常一定会有这样的感觉，走马观花地逛街，往往想不出来哪个店有什么特色，走到最后也不知道有什么要买的东西。做题也是一样，在很短的读题时间里我们不可能记住所有看过的选项。如果听录音的时候还得重新再看选项的话！不仅分散听题的精力，而且之前的读题时间也浪费了，所以我说的“有效”，是考生在读题的时候，要找出选项之间的“区别”，只有知道了选项间的“区别”在哪里，听的时候才有方向，才能知道听的重点！

（2）同义替换的辨析能力

同义替换，是雅思听力选择题的核心考点，也是最大的难点。在选择题中无论是题干还是选项，名词还是动词，都充满了大量的同义替换。同学们需要在平常练习中扩大词汇量，增强灵活度。

2. 解题步骤

做好选择题要注意几个环节：

（1）读题

选择题题目较多，同学们可以先读题干，再读选项。读题干的时候可重点画出名词、专有名词和数字，因为这些词比其他的词更容易在录音中听到，可以用来定位。

读选项的时候，同学们可以快速浏览题干，先画出各个选项的主语、谓语和宾语，如果句子结构不全的情况下画出名词和动词即可。这样就能快速理清选项的句子结构从而对比出内容

的差异。这一点尤其适用于选项是长句的情况。

如果同学们发现各选项中都有同一个词时，可以直接画掉重复出现的词，看余下内容即可。

我们现在看两个例子，同学们先想想应用上述的方法，该怎样画题？自己先试着画一画，然后再看后面的读题示例。

题目：

What does the speaker say about the transportation of animals?

A. Livestock would have limited the distance of the farmers could sail.

B. Neolithic boats were too primitive to have been used.

C. Probably only a few breeding animals were imported.

应用“主谓宾法”，读题时应画：

What does the speaker say about the **transportation** of animals?

A. **Livestock** would have **limited** the **distance** of the farmers could sail.

B. Neolithic **boats were too primitive** to have been used.

C. Probably only a few **breeding animals** were **imported.**

题目：

What is the main evidence for cereal crops in Neolithic Ireland?

A. the remains of burnt grain in pots

B. the marks left on pots by grains

C. the pattern painted on the surface of the pots

有重复出现的词，应找出区别，选项中反复出现 pot，所以不用反复画了，而应该找出区别是哪里，所以读题时应画：

What is the main evidence for cereal crops in Neolithic Ireland?

A. the **remains** of **burnt grain** in pots

B. the **marks left** on **pots** by grains

C. the **pattern painted** on the surface of the **pots**

上面两道题，同学们可以对比体会一下，是不是标出红色的字后，一下子就能反映出选项的内容？是不是我们读题也能通过“以词带面”的方式来迅速区分选项呢？

（2）辨析

辨析主要体现在听同义替换上。同义词和词组，名词、动词、形容词的转换，数字的文字表达，主动、被动语态的变化都属于同义替换的范围，这是选择题的难点。

（3）技巧

选择题在听题的过程中难免会有一些左右为难，无法确定哪个选项的情况。此时再听一遍录音是不可能的，所以我们需要一些猜题技巧来帮助我们排除选项，甚至直接选出正确答案！

1）头尾原则

选择题的答案多出现在题干定位词后，或在结论时出现。所以同学们可以根据录音中选项出现的先后顺序，进行排除：如果能排除掉首先出现的选项，那就选择最后出现的选项，更容易得分。

2）绝对性原则

选项中出现比较绝对的词，如 too，must，only，all，never，最高级及专有名词（例：大写 / 打引号 / 中间有连字符的词），只要录音中没有说到这些词，可以排除掉。

3）替换原则

在录音中听到选项原词和听到选项有替换的情况下，要首选有替换关系的选项，避免选听到原词的选项。

选择题十分灵活，每个原则肯定也有特例，但是这些原则是基于大多数考题的出题规律总结而成。同学们不要在听录音之前就把选项画掉，但是可以在听过之后，用这些原则做排除法，是会有一定帮助的！

多选题的做法和单选题基本一致。多选题会同时说出几个选项，所以考生要对表示并列和序数的词格外注意。

EXE：

Questions 11-15

Choose the correct letter, A , B or C.

BICYCLES FOR THE WORLD

11. In 1993 Dan Pearman went to Ecuador _____

A. as a tourist guide.　　B. as part of his studies.

C. as a voluntary worker.

12. Dan's neighbour was successful in business because he _____

A. employed carpenters from the area.

B. was the most skilled craftsman in the town.

C. found it easy to reach customers.

13. Dan says the charity relies on _____

A. getting enough bicycles to send regularly.

B. finding new areas which need the bicycles.

C. charging for the bicycles it sends abroad.

14. What does Dan say about the town of Rivas?

A. It has received the greatest number of bikes.

B. It has almost as many bikes as Amsterdam.

C. Its economy has been totally transformed.

15. What problem did the charity face in August 2000?

A. It couldn't meet its overheads.

B. It had to delay sending the bikes.

C. It was criticized in the British media.

读题示例：

题干注意画出名词 + 数字；选项之间注意画出区分。下面我以这道题为例，给同学们做个示范，请同学们对比自己画的情况，好好体会一下画这些词的作用：

11. In **1993** Dan Pearman went to **Ecuador** _____

A. as a tourist **guide**.

B. as part of his **studies**.

C. as a **voluntary worker**.

12. Dan's **neighbour** was **successful** in **business** because he _____

A. **employed carpenters** from the area.

B. was th**e most skilled craftsman** in the town.

C. found it easy to **reach customers.**

13. Dan says the **charity** relies on _____

A. **getting enough** bicycles to **send** regularly.

B. **finding new areas** which need the bicycles.

C. **charging** for the bicycles it sends **abroad.**

14. What does Dan say about the town of **Rivas?**

A. It has received the **greatest number** of bikes.

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C. Its **economy** has been totally **transformed**.

15. What **problem** did the charity face in **August 2000**?

A. It couldn't meet its **overheads**.

B. It had to **delay** sending the bikes.

C. It was **criticized** in the **British media**.

答案解析：

11. **C**. 题目的区别在于这个人当时的背景。根据审题，"1993" 和"Ecuador"是题干中的定位词。录音中出现"1993"之后马上说到"after graduating"—此时说明已经毕业了，能排除掉 B。之后又说到，"join a voluntary organization"，就可以选出 C 了。

12. **C**. 三个选项各有所指，这种情况下可以把主谓宾画出来。A 是讲雇佣当地的 carpenters（木匠），B 是最有技巧的 craftsman（手工艺人），C 是能够接触客户。文章说完 successful 之后就说到了有了自行车，"he could get where he wanted to go without any trouble."这

是离题干最近的一项，所以选 C。其他选项中的 carpenter / craftsman 虽然说到了，但是录音意思和题干意思不符，所以不能选。

13. **A**. 题干问的是 rely on 哪一项。同学们在听题的时候，很有可能因为听到“new areas”，“don't give them away for free”这样的话，选错了答案。这道题的答案出现在最后的位置：“But in order to continue operating we need to have a constant supply of bikes which we send out every six months.”，所以这个机构真正“rely on”的是持续的供给，有车送才能维系。或者做这题时，也可以遵循我们所说的“头尾原则”—选最后出现的选项，也能把题选对！

14. **C**. 文章中比较迷惑人的是 B 选项，因为同学们会听到“Amsterdam”（阿姆斯特丹），但是选项中说的“as many as”和阿姆斯特丹的车一样多。这点和录音的意思是不一样的。所以不能选。另外一方面，可以根据“绝对性原则”中的：选项有专有名词的往往不选，也能排除掉 B。

15. **A**. 在猜题技巧中我刚才说到过“替换原则”，即要听带替换关系的而不要选听到原词的。这道题中我们会听到“British media”，但是答案并不是 C。因为媒体报道了这个机构的困境而不是批评他们。录音和选项内容不符。这个机构真正的困难是：“run out of money”，这个说法是不是替换了 A 中的“couldn't meet its overheads（收支）呢？

听力原文：

My name's Dan Pearman and I'd like about the work of Pedal Power, a small charity based mainly in the UK. I'll be giving our contact details at the end, if anyone would like to find out more about how to support us.

But first, how the charity began. I got the idea of exporting bicycles to developing countries while I was in Ecuador. I went there in 1993 just after graduating from university. After three years of studying, I wanted adventure. I loved travelling, so I decided to join a voluntary organization and was sent to Ecuador to carry out land surveys. The project ***Q11*** came to an end after five years and when I returned to the UK in 1998, I started planning Pedal Power.

Where I lived in Ecuador was a very rural area. My neighbour had the only bicycle in the village, where as everyone else walked everywhere. My neighbour's business was unusually successful, and for years I couldn't understand why. Then I realized having a bike meant he could get where he wanted to go without any trouble. Other local ***Q12*** carpenters could only accept jobs in a three-kilometer radius, so no matter how skilled they were, they could never do as many as my neighbour.

At Pedal Power, we collect second-hand bikes in the UK and send them to some of the poorest regions in the world. When we distribute bikes overseas we don't give them away for free. We'd like to, but long term that doesn't really help the local economy. The

demand for bikes is enormous, which makes them very expensive locally. So we sell them for 5% of the normal price. But in order to continue operating we need to have a constant supply of bikes which we send out every six months. ***Q13***

One example of a town that's received bicycles from Pedal Power is Rivas. It was the first place I sent a full container of bicycles to. Most people there now own a bicycle. The local economy has developed so much, you wouldn't recognized it as the same place. In fact, there are more bikes than on the street of Amsterdam, if you've ever been there.

But Pedal Power still needs your help. You may have read about some of our recent problems in the British media. In August 2000, we simply run out of money. We had containers of bikes ready to send, but no money to pay the bills. It was a terrible situation. We managed to ensure the bikes went out on time, but the other problems carried on for several months.

Day 2 选择题真题练习一

EXE-1：

Questions 18-20

*Choose **THREE** letters **A-G***

*Which **THREE** things can the general public do to help the charity Pedal Power?*

A. organize a bicyde collection

B. repair the donated bikes

C. donate their unwanted tools

D. do voluntary work in its office

E. hold an event to raise money

F. identify areas that need bikes

G. write to the government

答案解析：

18-20 C E F

做多选题时也需要在读题时画出选项之间的区别，比如像这道题中的 BC 选项就很接近，但是文中说的是如果不能修，会将车卸成 spare parts（零部件），“to do that we always need tools”，所以关键的是后面这句话。

选项中的 DE 选项也很接近，区别在于，D 是自己在办公室工作，E 是组织筹款活动。原文的意思是说可以 contact voluntary workers，注意是联系志愿者不是在这里工作；另一方面这些 voluntary workers 会建议 activities you could organize to bring in funds for us. 所以应该选 E。

20 题中，文章说到了一个并列词：also，之后出现了表现观点的话。

我们在听题的时候，特别是多选题，要注意听表示自己观点的话、结论性的话和否定的词，这些是最容易帮助我们辨析选项的方法。

听力原文：

Now there are many ways in which you can support the work of Pedal Power, not just by taking a bike to a collection in your area. I should also like to say if you do have a bike to donate, it doesn't matter what condition it's in—if we can't repair it, we'll strip it down for spare parts. Of course, to do that we always need tools, which are expensive to buy, so we welcome any that you can give. Also you could help by contacting the voluntary staff at our offices, they'll be able to suggest activities you could organize to bring in funds for us. People do all kinds of things–including, of course, sponsored bike riders. Also, we are always interested to hear of other places that would benefit from receiving a consignment of bikes, and welcome suggestions from people who've been to developing regions on their travels. We hope that by talking on radio programs like this, we will be able to raise public awareness, which will lead to government organizations also giving us regularly financial support, something that we really need.

If you'd like some more information about where to donate an old bicycle or offer help in other ways please contact us on…

EXE-2:

有了之前这道题的基础，我们大致熟悉了一下选择题的做题方法，也慢慢感受到了选择题的出题陷阱。那么下面，我们就来看一道难度更大一些的题目吧。

Questions 31-34 choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

31. According to the speaker, which is not clear _____
    A. when the farming economy was introduced to Ireland.
    B. why people began to farm in Ireland.
    C. where the early Irish farmers came from.
32. What point does the speaker make about breeding animals in Neolithic Ireland?
    A. Their numbers must have been above a certain level.
    B. They were under threat from the wild animals.
    C. Some species died out during this period.
33. What does the speaker say about the transportation of animals?
    A. Livestock would have limited the distance of the farmers could sail.
    B. Neolithic boats were too primitive to have been used.

C. Probably only a few breeding animals were imported.

34. What is the main evidence for cereal crops in Neolithic Ireland?

A. the remains of burnt grain in pots

B. the marks left on pots by grains

C. the pattern painted on the surface of the pots

读题示例：

31. According to the speaker, which is **not clear** _____

A. **when** the farming **economy** was **introduced** to Ireland.

B. **why** people **began** to farm in Ireland.

C. **where** the early Irish farmers **came from**.

32. What point does the speaker make about **breeding animals** in Neolithic Ireland?

A. Their **numbers** must have been **above** a **certain level**.

B. They were under **threat** from the **wild animals**.

C. Some **species died out** during this period.

33. What does the speaker say about the **transportation** of animals?

A. **Livestock** would have **limited** the **distance** of the farmers could sail.

B. Neolithic **boats were too primitive** to have been used.

C. Probably only a few **breeding animals** were **imported**.

34. What is the **main evidence** for **cereal crop**s in Neolithic Ireland?

A. the **remains** of burnt grain **in** pots

B. the **marks** left **on** pots by grains

C. the **pattern** painted on the **surface** of the pot

答案解析：

31. C. 题干中出现了否定词“not”，录音中的替换词是“hypothesis”（假设，假说），录音中说“there are several hypotheses about the origins…”，“origin”就替换了 C 选项中的“where came from”。

32. A. 之前我讲过，雅思考试的选择题往往出现在开头和结尾的部分。这道题的答案就是出现在结尾的地方。录音中首先说到了“pigs…could have been descended from the native wild species”，猪是野生动物的后代。然后继续说了一个农业理论，“if the level of breeding stock falls below about 300 females，the future of the species locally is at risk ”如果雌性动物低于 300 只，这个物种的未来就会有很大风险。以上这些都出现了 B 和 C 选项中的信息，但是，文章出现了一个关键的表结论的词——“so”。紧接着，文章引出了结论：“so we must assume… the number of the breeding sheep would have considerably exceeded 300”，录音中的“exceeded”对应的就是 A 里面的“above”。

33. A. 首先这道题可以通过“绝对性原则”，排除掉 B 和 C。另一方面，录音中的“restricted the range”替代了 A 选项中的“have limited the distance”。

34. B. 这道题在读题时，我们能看出来，主要要听主语和关于在 pot 的什么位置。录音中说：“the main evidence for their presence consists of impressions on pottery”，“impression”是印象，印迹的意思，对应 B 选项中的“mark”。而且位置是不是也对应上了？

这道题的难度比较大，但是并没有离开我们说的出题原则“头尾原则”，也能够应用我们说的“替换原则”。所以文章一方面考验大家的单词掌握情况—这会影响能否听懂文章；另一方面同学们也从中学会怎样在文章中结合读题、听题、猜题的技巧来应对选择题。

听力原文：

Good morning everyone. Last week we were looking at the hunter-gatherers in Ireland, across the Irish Sea from England. Today, we ‘re going to move on to the period between four and six thousand years ago, known as the Neolithic period, which is when a total farming economy was introduced in Ireland.

Now, there are several hypotheses about the origins of the first Neolithic settlers in Ireland, but most of these contain problems. For instance, there are considerable archaeological difficulties about the theory that they came from England. The evidence doesn’t really add up. But there are even greater practical problems about the theory that they came directly from continental Europe. For one thing, it’s not clear just how sufficient numbers of men and women could have been transported to Ireland to establish a viable population. As you know, the hunter-gatherer economy which existed beforehand was based on small scattered groups. The farming economy would almost certainly have required much larger communities to do all the work needed to plant and tend sufficient crops to sustain them through the year. ***Q31***

The early farmers kept various animals, including cattle and sheep. There’s also evidence of pigs, but it is possible that these could have been descended from the native wild species. Now, we know from modern farming that if the level of breeding stock falls below about three hundred females, the future of the species locally is at risk. So we must assume that from the beginnings of Neolithic farming the number of breeding sheep would have considerably exceeded three hundred, and the national cattle herd must have been of a similar size. The question is how these were brought to the area and where they came from. ***Q32***

It’s usually suggested that the Neolithic settlers used skin-covered boats to transport livestock. But this method would have severely restricted the range of the colonizing ***Q33***

fleets. The sheer volume of animal transport necessary means it's unlikely that this livestock could have been brought from anywhere further than England. What about crops? Well, two main cereal crops were introduced to Ireland during this time: wheat and barley, both in several varieties. The main evidence for their presence consists of impressions on pottery, where a cereal grain accidentally became embedded in the ***Q34*** surface of a pot before it was fired. The grain itself was destroyed by the firing, but it left an impression on the pot which could be studied and identified by botanists.

Day 3 选择题真题练习二

EXE-1:

Questions 31-37

Circle the correct letters **A-C.**

31. The driest continents is _____

A. Australia. B. Africa. C. Antarctica.

32. The evaporation rate in Australia is _____

A. lower than Africa. B. higher than Africa.

C. about the same as Africa.

33. Rainfall in Australia hardly penetrates the soil because _____

A. the soil is too hard. B. the soil is too hot.

C. plant use it up.

34. In sandy soils water can _____

A. evaporate quickly. B. seep down to rock.

C. wash the soil away.

35. Water is mainly pumped up for _____

A. people to drink. B. animals to drink.

C. watering crops.

36. Natural springs are located _____

A. in unexplored parts of Australia. B. quite commonly over all Australia.

C. in a few areas of Australia.

37. Underground water supplies _____

A. 18% of Australia's water. B. 48% of Australia'swater.

C. 80% of Australia's water.

Questions 38-40

Circle **THREE** letters A-E.

Which **THREE** of the following uses of dam water are mentioned?

A. providing water for livestock
B. watering farmland
C. providing water for industry
D. controlling flood water
E. producing hydro-electric power

答案解析：

31. **C**. 录音中的“second only to”是屈居第二的意思。所以“Australia is second only to Antarctica”的意思是继南极洲之后第二干旱的大陆就是澳大利亚。

32. **B**. 题干中的“evaporation rate”是蒸发率的意思。无论是填空题还是选择题，只要我们看到“rate”和“proportion”，录音中经常会出现数字。所以这道题也是一样，只要把数字听清楚就可以了。

33. **C**. 答案经常出现在开头和结尾的部分，也就是我之前说的“头尾原则”。在听到题干中“rainfall”后就能很快听到答案了。

34. **B**. 同上，应用“头尾原则”，题干中应画“sandy soil”

35. **B**. 这道题很容易选成 C，如果这样选的同学，要注意看题干中的“mainly”，如果题干中出现 main / majority / most 这样的词，录音中常会出现类似的表达或强调性的词，此时答案就在它们的后面。所以看到这样的题干，找准上述位置，就能够听到了。关于选项 C，文章说的是“to lesser extent”，可不是“mainly”哟。

36. **C**. natural spring（天然温泉）在录音中出现后，说到了分布位置为“some part”，看看是不是对应了“a few”呢？

37. **A**.

38-40. **BDE** (in any order) 在涉及水资源的话题中，经常会出现水的用途。关于用途，主要有以下两种：rural irrigation（农业灌溉），human consumption（人们饮用）。水还可以用 dam（水坝），reservoir（水库）储存起来。

听力原文：

Good morning. This morning we are continuing our look at Australia and its natural problems. Actually dryness, or aridity, as it is generally called by geographers, is probably the most challenging of Australia's natural problems and so it is very important in this course for you to have a good understanding of the subject. For Australia, water is a precious resource and its wise management is of the greatest importance.

As I have said, Australia is a dry continent, second only to Antarctica in its lack ***Q31*** of rainfall. Long hours of hot sunshine and scaring winds give Australia an extremely high rate of evaporation, far more than in most other countries. It is estimated that approximately 87% of Australia's rainfall is lost through evaporation, compared with just ***Q32*** over 60% in Europe and Africa and 48% in North America. You generally think of Africa as being a very hot and dry place, but it is not in comparison with Australia. In many parts

of Australia standing water, that is dams, puddles and so forth, dry up rapidly and some rainfall barely penetrates the soil. The reason for this is that the moisture is absorbed by thirsty plants. **Q33**

Some parts of Australia are dry because rainwater seeps quickly through sandy soils and into the rock below. **Q34** In parts of Australia this water which seeps through the sandy soil collects underground to form underground lakes. Water from these subterranean lakes can be pumped to the surface and tapped and so used for various purposes above the ground. In fact, extensive underground water resources are available over more than half of Australia's land area, but most of the water is too salty to be used for human consumption or for the irrigation of crops. However, most inland farmers do rely on this water for watering their animals **Q35** and, where possible, to a lesser extent for irrigation.

Underground water can flow very large distances and can be kept in underground reservoirs for a very long time. Water from these underground reservoirs bubbles to the surface as springs in some parts of the country, **Q36** and these fare sources of permanent water were vital to early explorers of inland Australia, and to other pioneers last century, who used the springs for survival. But in many places levels have fallen drastically through continuous use over the years. This has necessitated the pumping of the water to the surface. Remarkably, underground water sources in Australia supply about 18% of total water consumption. **Q37** So you can see it is quite an important source of water in this dry land.

So most of the consumption of water in Australia comes from water which is kept above ground. More than 300 dams regulate river flows around the country. The dams store water for a variety of functions, the rural irrigation of crops, without which many productive areas of the country would not be able to be farmed; the regulation of flooding, a serious problem which will be dealt with later in the course; and last but not least, the harnessing of the force of gravity for the generation of electricity.

That is all we have time for this morning. But you will be able to do further study on this important area in the library. I have a handout here with references on the subject, so if you are interested, please come up to the desk and take a copy.

Next week's lecture is a case study of an outback farm and…

EXE-2:

Questions 16-20

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

16. The speaker says international students at UK universities will be _____

A. offered accommodation with local families.

B. given special help by their lectures.

C. expected to work independently.

17. What does the speaker say about university accommodation on campus?

A. Most places are given to undergraduates.

B. No places are available for postgraduates with families.

C. A limited number of places are available for new postgraduates.

18. Students wishing to live offcampus should apply _____

A. several months in advance.

B. two or three weeks in advance.

C. at the beginning of the term.

19. The university accommodation officer will _____

A. send a list of agents for students to contact.

B. contact accommodation agencies for students.

C. ensure that students have suitable accommodation.

20. With regard to their English, the speaker advises the students to _____

A. tell their lecturers if they have problems understanding.

B. have private English lessons when they arrive.

C. practice their spoken English before they arrive.

读题示例：

Questions 16-20

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

16. The speaker says **international students** at **UK universities** will be _____

A. offered **accommodation** with **local families.**

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19. The university **accommodation officer** will _____

A. **send** a **list** of **agents** for students **to contact**.

B. **contact** accommodation agencies **for students**.

C. **ensure** that students have **suitable accommodation**.

（本题中频繁出现了 agency 和 student，所以这两个词在录音中听到了也无法分辨选项。这道题同学们要注意选项的区别：A 是给学生中介的名单，学生自己去联系；B 是“for student”，所以是代替学生联系中介；C 是确保学生有合适的住宿。只有找到区别，才能带着明确的目标听）

20. With regard to their **English**, the speaker advises the students to _____

A. tell their **lecturers** if they have **problems** understanding.

B. have **private** English lessons **when** they **arrive.**

C. practice their **spoken** English **before** they arrive.

答案解析：

16. C. 答案较容易出现在开头和结尾的地方。开头就是指题干定位词的话。录音中出现“UK”后马上说到“independent learning is the norm”，已经带出了答案。之后虽然说到了 help students，但是主题不是学校而是“several organizations”。所以我们在听录音的时候，要注意“验证”选项，不要因为某一个词就轻易决定，一定要再核对一下录音中和选项中的意思是否一致。

17. C. 本题文章介绍了三种优先住宿的情况，包含来访学生（visiting students）、交换生（exchange students）、研究生（postgraduate students），并且说到了学校住宿位置很紧张，需要“put your name down early”。

18. A. 文章中提到了具体的月份，所以是要提前几个月而不是几天。

19. B. 录音中的意思是 accommodation officer 会“on behalf of the students”，代表学生去联系房产中介。所以同样注意验证选项，核实录音和题目是不是一个意思。

20. C. 在读选项过程中，能够看出来区别是学什么英语以及什么时候学。所以注意听这两点就能找到答案了。

听力原文：

M: Now to move on to the other concerns you expressed earlier.

At a UK university–as I'm sure you know–you will be in an environment where independent learning is the norm, which takes most students a while to adjust to, and at a ***Q16*** time when you will be separated from your normal surroundings and, in most cases, your family. This can be a difficult time. But remember that something like 25% of our student body are international students like yourselves, and that there are several organizations in the university and city whose main purpose is to offer help and ensure that you time

with us is enjoyable and useful.

One or two of you touched on the subject of accommodation earlier. So I'll just add a few points: it is the university's policy to give priority in the allocation of residence places to three categories, and those are: visiting students, exchange students and new postgraduate students. However, demand exceeds supply, so there is still a need to put your name down early for campus accommodation, particularly if your family is accompanying you. This means that the earlier you decide whether you want to study with us... and so get the procedure moving, the better it will be for everybody. Yes? ***Q17***

W: What if you would prefer to live outside the university?

M: If you're planning to live offcampus, you've got to sort things out even earlier. As with everything in short supply, the good accommodation gets snapped up months before the beginning of term. In other words if you're starting in October you need to be thinking about it in June or at very latest July. So you do need to think very carefully about what you need, how much you can afford to pay, well in advance. What you can't do is leave it until a few days before the start of term. The agencies in town are pretty good – it's just a matter of contaeting them in good time. Of course we have a full time accommodation officer available to help all students. She'll get in touch with you when you're accepted – she's got plenty of contacts in the town and will deal with the agencies on you behalf. ***Q18*** ***Q19***

One or two of you asked me earlier about your level of spoken English. Obviously most of you have already achieved a lot – I wish I could speak your language half as well. Having said that though, I'm afraid the lectures will make little or no allowance for the presence if non-native speakers in the audience. So anything you can do to improve your spoken English –even beyond the pretty high levels most of you have already reached – will help make your stay with us that a bit more fun for you. Some extra practice before you arrive is worth more than… for example private lessons afterwards, when you won't really have time. Oh… and one last thing before I invite further questions: it's very important that you… ***Q20***

Day 4 配对题技巧

配对题是雅思听力考试特有的题型。考生需要根据录音内容，将一组选项和一组题干一一对应起来。选项可能重复使用也可能有些选项不用。配对题的难点在于，题目之间出现的十分紧凑，说完一道题后马上接下一道，且题干不会重复。选项之间也不会完全按照卷面上的用词，同样存在着同义替换的现象。所以配对题重点在考查学生的快速反应能力和词汇替换能力。

1. 做题步骤

（1）熟读题干

配对题的题干紧凑、快速。考生要在看题时切实地读一遍选项，加深印象，避免漏听。

（2）读选项，发现切入点

配对题，就是考查题干和选项的对应关系，所以同学们在读题的时候，要找出题干和选项之间的联系是什么，比如是问什么时间发生，还是多长时间一次，是问地点还是变化等，要抓住两者之间的联系以此为听题的切入点来做题。

（3）排除干扰，抓准关系，注意替换

配对题需要的仅仅是双方的联系，所以要紧紧围绕题目所需信息进行听题，摒除其他信息的扰乱。另外配对题和选择题相同，选项之间也是有大量替换的，所以同学们在做题时要注意。

如果同学们感到自己做配对题很仓促的话，也可以在听到题干后，按照联系点，记下相关信息，录音结束后再对照选项做出答案。

2. 真题演练（请扫二维码听录音）

EXE:

What change has been made to each part of the theatre?

Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter. A-G, next to questions 11-16

RIVENDEN CITY THEATRE

A	doubled in number
B	given separate entrance
C	reduced in number
D	increased in size
E	replaced
F	strengthened
G	temporarily closed

Part of the theatre

11 box office _____

12 shop _____

13 ordinary seats _____

14 seats for wheelchair users _____

15 lifts _____

16 dressing rooms _____

答案解析：

配对题要注意找好切入点。以这道题为例，文中问的是 change。所以我们要听变化的词。配对题最关键的就是要根据联系点来听题。所以同学们要好好体会以下词啊。

11. **B**. 配对题题干和答案出现的非常紧密，刚说完 box office 就出现了答案点："the box office has been reoriented, with its own access from the side of the building"。access 和 entrance 是经常搭配在一起的替换。

12. **G**. 说到 shop 这个词不久后，同学们会听到一个否定 "isn't yet complete"，然后文中又继续出现了 "reopen theshop in the next few months"。

13. **C**. 原文里提到："fewer seats"。

14. **A**. 原文里提到："twice as many"。

15. **E**. 原文里提到："new lifts" "they've now gone"。

16. **D**. 原文里提到："small, dark dressing rooms "变为了"two large airy rooms"。

这道题真正影响答案的只有上述的这几个词，但是文章内容是很丰富的。所以配对题不仅是考查整篇文章有没有听明白也是怎样从一段文章中根据题目找出联系点。这一点对配对题非常重要，同学们要逐渐适应。

听力原文：

（M：Man L：Lynne）

M: And here on Radio Rivenden we have Lynne Rawley, the Public Relations Officer of our Rivenden City Theatre. Hello, Lynne.

L: Hello.

M: Now, the theatre is reopening soon after its there-year redevelopment programme, isn't it?

L: That's right, and there are a lot of improvements. The first thing people will see when they go in is that the foyer has been repainted in the original green and gold. Then the box office has been reoriented, with its own access from the side of the building ***Q11*** instead of through the foyer, which means it can be open longer hours, and has more space, too. The shop that used to be in the foyer, which sold books and CDs, is the one part of redevelopment which isn't yet complete. The plan is to find new premises for it near the theatre, and we've had difficulty finding somewhere suitable. We hope to reopen the shop in the next few months. ***Q12***

M: Will audiences find any difference in the auditorium?

L: Yes, we've increased the leg-room between the rows. This means that there are now fewer seats but we're sure audiences will be much happier. And we've installed ***Q13*** air conditioning, so it won't get so hot and stuffy. We already had a few seats which were suitable for wheelchair users, and now there are twice as many, which we ***Q14*** hope will meet demand. Something else that will benefit audiences is the new lifts.

The two we used to have were very small and slow. They've now gone, and we've got much more efficient ones. ***Q15***

M: Anything for the performers?

L: Yes, we've made a number of improvements backstage. The small, dark dressing rooms we used to have have been converted into two large airy rooms, so they're ***Q16*** much more comfortable now. And the state-of-the-art electronic sound and lighting systems have been installed.

Day 5 配对题真题练习

EXE:

Questions 21-23

Choose the correct letters A, B or C.

21. Melanie could not borrow any books from the library because _____
    A. the librarian was out.
    B. she didn't have time to look.
    C. the books had already been borrowed.
22. Melanie says she has not started the assignment because _____
    A. she was doing work for another course.
    B. it was a really big assignment.
    C. she hasn't spent time in the library.
23. The lecturer says that reasonable excuses for extension are _____
    A. planning problems.
    B. problems with assignment deadlines.
    C. personal illness or accidents.

Questions 24-28

What recommendations does Dr. Johnson make about the journal articles?

Choose your answers from the box and write the letters A-G next to questions 24-28

A	must read
B	useful
C	limited value
D	read the first section
E	read research methods
F	read conclusion
G	don't read

Example: Anderson and Hawker: ___A___

Jackson: 24 _____

Roberts: 25 _____

Morris: 26 _____

Cooper: 27_____

Forster: 28_____

答案解析：

21. **C**. 这道题的迷惑选项是 A。很多同学会因为听到“out”这个词就选择了 A。但是我们在听题的过程中要注意“验证选项”，听到了某个选项中的词后，要进一步确认录音中说的内容是不是和选项相符。本题录音中说的是“all the books are out”，既不同于 A 也发生了同义替换。

22. **A**. 当教授问女生为什么没有及时完成作业时，女生说“I had a really big assignment due in for another course”。这里面既出现了 A 中的内容也有 B 选项的内容，所以要想把题目做出来，一方面要在读题时找出两者的区别，另一方面要在听题的过程中验证选项。

23. **C**. 在涉及教授给学生 extension（延期）的题目中，一般会有 n 个原因出现：medical reason（比如生病了），还有就是 compassionate reason（比如出了意外、事故）。如果选了 A 选项的同学，要注意听文章中的否定。录音中说的是：“we **don't** like giving extensions to students who simply didn't plan their work properly”。

在听 24-28 题时，要注意跟上录音中的人名，同时注意听教授对书的评价，读还是不读，读的话，读哪个部分的内容。同时，配对题和选择题一样，有大量的同义替换，所以也要注意听懂录音中的表达式是如何和题干中的选项做替换的。

24. **E**. Jackson—research methodology，替换了 method。

25. **B**. Roberts—首先教授说“relevant，although it's not essential”，然后学生做笔记时又说“useful”。当有两个选项都有可能时，可以选择结论性的。

26. **G**. Morris—won't bother，表达了否定。

27. **F**. Cooper—last part, research result, 代替了 conclusion。

28. **C**. Forster—some help，but not much，对应了“limited value”。

听力原文：

（M: Melanie D：Dr. Johnson）

M： Excuse me, Dr. Johnson. May I speak to you for a minute?

D: Sure, come in.

M: I'm Malanie Griffin. I'm taking your course in Population Studies.

D: Right. Well, Malanie, how can I help you?

M: I'm… having a bit of trouble with the second assignment, and it's due in twelve days.

D: What sort of trouble do you having? Is the assignment question a problern?

M: Well, that's part of the problem, I'm also having—been having—trouble getting hold of the books. I've been to the library several times, and all the books are out. ***Q21***

D: Sounds like you should have started borrowing books a bit earlier.

M: Well, I had a really big assignment due in for another course, and I've been spending all my time on that, and I thought… ***Q22***

D: You might get an extension of time to finish your assignment for me?

M: If that's possible, but I don't know…

D: Well, yes, it is possible, but extensions are normally given only for medial or compassionate reasons. Otherwise it's really a question of organizing your study, and we don't like giving extensions to students who simply didn't plan their work properly. What did you get for your first assignment?

M: I got eighty-seven percent

D: Mm, yes, you did very well indeed, so obviously you can produce good work.

M: I don't think I'll need too much extra times, as long as I can get hold of some of the important references.

D: Well, since you did so well in your first assignment, prepared to give you an extra two weeks for this one, so that'll mean you'll need to submit it about a month from now.

M: Thank you

D: Dow, what about the reading materials? Have you checked out the journal articles in the list?

M: Umm, no, not yet, there were about 20 of them, and I wasn't sure which ones would be most useful or important.

D: Well, they're all useful, but I don't expect anyone to read them all, because a number of them deal with the same issues. Let me give you some suggestions. The article by Anderson and Hawker is really worth reading.

M: Right, I'll read that one.

D: You should also read the article by Jackson, but just look at the part on the research methodology—how they did it.

M: OK, Jackson, got that...

D: And if you have time, the one by Roberts says very relevant things, although it's not essential.

M: So, Ok, if it's useful, I'll try and read that one.

D: Now, the one by Morris. I wouldn't bother at this stage, if I were you.

M: OK, I won't bother with Morris. Oh, now someone told me the article by Cooper is important.

D: Well, yes, in a way, but just look at the last part, where he discusses the research results. And lastly, there's Forster—I can't think why I included that one. It's not bad and could be of some help but not that much.

第四周

综合练习和模拟考试

- Day 1 综合练习一
- Day 2 综合练习二
- Day 3 综合练习三
- Day 4 综合练习四
- Day 5 综合练习五

听 IELTS 力

Day 1 综合练习一

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TESTING SYSTEM

LISTENING
TEST

TIME ALLOWED:	30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS:	40

Instructions

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.

*All the recordings will be played **ONCE** only.*

The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1 on the next page.

SECTION 1 *Questions 1-10*

Questions 1-6

Circle the appropriate letters A-C.

Example

The caller can book a car by pressing button number _____

Ⓐ. one. B. two. C. three.

1. The caller wants to _____

   A. make changes to his car reservation. B. complain about a car.

   C. make a car reservation.

2. The booking reference is _____

   A. ASFY15AG. B. ACFY15AG. C. ACFY50AG.

3. Mr Maxine originally booked the car for _____

   A. Monday at 6 p.m. B. Friday of next week. C. this Friday.

4. Mr Maxine wants to change his booking to _____

   A. a larger manual car. B. five days. C. a smaller automatic.

5. Mr Maxine will have to pay an extra _____

A. £165. B. £65. C. £15.

6. Mr Maxine rented a car _____

A. five months ago. B. not long ago. C. several years ago.

Questions 7-10

*Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS or A NUMBER** for each space below.*

7. The cost of the car hire changes_____.

8. The manual estate is cheaper to hire than_____.

9. Mr Maxine's credit card number is 3445_____7750.

10. Mr Maxine's address is_____Vale.

SECTION 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-14

Circle FOUR letters A-F.

The Mystery Personality _____

A. is a French speaker.

B. plays for a well-known club.

C. has got a famous wife.

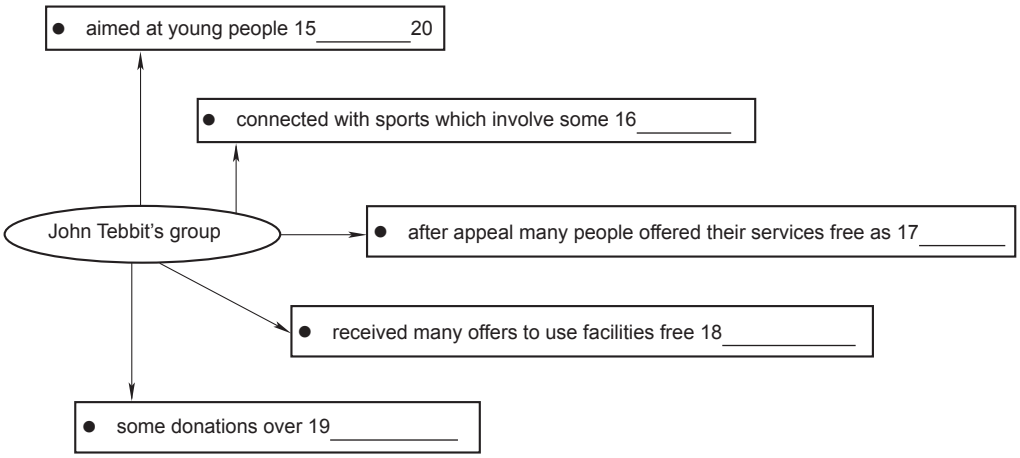
D. is very rich.

E. has played for his national team.

F. is a famous footballer.

Questions 15-19

*Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS or A NUMBER** for each space below.*



Questions 20

Circle the appropriate letter A-D.

20. Patrick _____

A. had an accident three years ago.

B. used to excel in archery.

C. has been sponsored by one manufacturer.

D. is not able to walk, but is very good at archery.

SECTION 3 *Questions 21-30*

Questions 21-24

Circle the appropriate letters A-D.

21. Astrid says she is _____

A. unhappy with Dr Adams.

B. happy with Dr Adams.

C. in the same tutorial group as Boris.

D. in a different seminar group to Boris.

22. In the last lecture, Astrid took _____

A. fewer notes than she thought she had.

B. more notes than she thought she had.

C. too many notes.

D. not many notes.

23. Henry wants to copy Astrid's notes because _____

A. Astrid's are neater than his.

B. he missed the lecture.

C. he was listening rather than writing.

D. he didn't understand the lecture.

24. Astrid says Henry cannot copy her notes because _____

A. her handwriting is difficult to read.

B. they are too long.

C. the photocopier is broken.

D. he should have taken his own notes.

Questions 25-27

*Write **NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS** for each answer.*

25. What is Astrid good at?

_____.

26. What was Adams' book about?

_____.

27. What do some intelligent people find it difficult to do?

_____.

Questions 28-30

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Henry

- useless at reading 28_____
- brilliant at 29_____and putting ideas down in the 30_____

SECTION 4 *Questions 31-40*

Questions 31-36

Circle the correct letters A-D.

31. In a previous lecture, Dr North talked about _____

A. the Marine Habitat Research Unit. B. humankind's relationship with sailing.

C. humankind's relationship with the sea. D. the cost of fishing.

32. The focus of today's talk will be on _____

A. problems the fishing industry faces worldwide.

B. marine fish recipes.

C. rare fish.

D. European fishing problems.

33. A book list and relevant articles can be _____

A. found only in the lecture room.

B. found on the Marine Habitat Research Unit website.

C. found in the lecture room and on the department website.

D. taken by students for a small fee.

34. During the last century _____

A. stocks of rare species have fallen dramatically.

B. the world population has grown very fast.

C. fishing has become less efficient but heavier.

D. more people have decided to eat fish.

35. As well as over-fishing, which of the following is a reason for fishing stocks being on the point of collapse in the Pacific?

A. Ocean ecology has changed. B. Fishing has spread to international waters.

C. Fish has become cheaper. D. Oceans are more polluted.

36. In the UK _____

A. fish used to be seen as a luxury.

B. fish is not cheaper than meat.

C. fish used to be seen as a cheap meal.

D. food scares have driven people away from eating fish.

Questions 37-40

*Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each space below.*

Reasons why the number of fish is declining	A large 37_____of catch nowadays is discarded.	38_____ and nets are to blame for the deaths of many fish.
Solutions to the problem	39_____are not a complete solution.	Reducing the quantity of fish for each boat.
Example of disappearance of fish	Newfoundland, where 40_____ disappeared.	

Day 2 综合练习二

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TESTING SYSTEM

LISTENING

TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.

*All the recordings will be played **ONCE** only.*

The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1 on the next page.

Section 1 *Questions 1-10*

Questions 1-4

Circle the correct letters A-D for each answer.

1. Susanna and Mark cannot see on the first picture _____

   A. a cliff. B. 3 ladies.

   C. a fence. D. the wild sea.

2. It can be inferred that Susanna and her friends spent their holiday in _____

   A. Ireland. B. Scotland.

   C. Wales. D. England.

3. Ricky's birthday is on _____

   A. 19th October. B. 13th August.

   C. 13th October. D. 14th August.

4. Which of the following statements about the time the photo was taken is NOT true?

   A. The photo was taken on Susanna and Mark's last day together.

   B. The photo was taken one day before Susanna and Mark departed.

   C. The photo was taken on Ricky' s birthday.

D. The photo was taken the day before Ricky's birthday.

Questions 5-8

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

5. The Blarney stone is known as the stone of _____.

6. If one wants to get the magic power of the Blarney stone and turn himself into a good speaker, he has to _____.

7. One of the ladies did not kiss the Blarney stone because she thought it was _____.

8. Mark thinks the Barley stone picture a good one and suggests that Susanna have it _____.

Questions 9-10

Circle Two letters from A-E.

Among the following people, _____ and _____ did not kiss the stone.

A. Sue　　B. Liza　　C. Joe　　D. Susanna

E. Mei

Section 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-15

*Complete the following table with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR ONE NUMBER**. The first one has been done for you as an example.*

Christine's Holiday	
Host Country	Example: _____Italy_____
Length of the Tour	11._____
Tour Companion	A college schoolmate
First Impression of Rome's Airport	12._____
Knowledge of Languages	13. A year of Italian at_____and extensive knowledge of Spanish.
First Impression of London's Heathrow Airport	So 14._____and everybody was cordial.
First Impression of Rome's Traffic	Completely insane. People just consider 15._____to be optional

Questions 16-17

Suppose Christine arrived in Rome on 2nd August. Which city would she be in at the

following points of time? Match the cities Christine was in to the appropriate letter A-D on the map of Italy.

16. August 6th _____.

17. August 10th _____.

Questions 18-20

Christine deemed that some aspects of the tour were not totally satisfactory or were sort of regrets.

Complete the following form with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS****. Note the example that has* been done for you.

What Christine Deems Unsatisfactory

Itinerary:
The tour she was on was very (Example) fast-paced and she did not have the time to absorb everything.
Other Members of the Tour:
1. A lot of them were (18)_____in Christine's eyes.
2. Most of them were young men in their (19)_____.
3. Their primary interest was to get drunk in the hotel bar.
Hotels Stayed at:
They had to stay in really inexpensive hotels or (20)_____.
Layover in England:
A big hour layover in England and yet unable to see outside the airport.

Section 3 *Questions 21-30*

Questions 21-24

Answer the following questions with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR ONE NUMBER****.*

21. Suppose Will is interested in an expensive dress that costs $1 285 at Lerner' s and

Penny's, how much would he pay if he produces his discount coupon?

$_____.

22. Will purchased something that costs $29. 99, how much tax was he supposed to pay?

$_____.

23. Bergner's and Penny's are both fairly well-known_____.

24. On the way home, Anna would stop by Jewel, which is most likely a store that sells?

_____.

Questions 25 and 26

Look at Questions 25 and 26 below. Study both the answer box and the grid. Place letter A — E from the answer box next to the name of the objects in the grid. Note that one example that has been done for you.

Answer Box

Coffee Maker	A
Perfume	B
Earrings	C
Camera	D
Necklace	E

Shopper	**Objects. Purchased**
Will	**(Example)** ____E____
Anna	25. _____
Masahiro	26._____

Questions 27-29

None of the speakers was satisfied with what they had bought. Explain their displeasure by completing the following table with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS****. The first one has been done for you as an example.*

Causes of Displeasure	
Masahiro	1. What he had bought, which did not work well, turned out to be a **(Example)** waste of money. 2. He was unable to take it back because he had 27_____.
Anna	What she had newly purchased was 28_____.
Will	Stephanie did not 29_____his gift.

Question 30

*Write **NO MORE THREE WORDS** for the answer.*

30. If Masahiro wants to exchange what he has purchased, all that he needs to do is go to_____.

Section 4 *Questions 31-40*

Questions 31-33

You will hear a lecture on the history of jazz. Match each country and the music form that is *unique to it. One example has been done for you.*

			Your Answer
Example:	Brazil	A. Bossanova	A
31.	Poland	B. Czardas	_____
32.	Hungary	C. Jazz	_____
33.	America	D. Polkas	_____

Questions 34-37

Circle the correct letters A-D for each answer.

34. Which of the following about jazz is NOT true?
    A. Jazz falls into the category of popular music.
    B. Jazz was invented in West Africa by Negroes.
    C. Jazz sounded like America in the 1920's.
    D. Blacks play sad music on the way to the cemetery and happy songs on the way back.
35. The expression "feeling blue" means_____
    A. feeling happy and excited.
    B. being sad and depressed.
    C. the sky is blue and the weather is fine.
    D. one is in a money problem or unhappy love affair.
36. When did jazz become a musical form played by professional black musicians?
    A. After blacks were brought to Southern American states.
    B. Before blacks were sold to America.
    C. After the American Civil War.
    D. After the American Independence War.
37. To be a good jazz musician, one_____
    A. need to remember his part.
    B. must be able to improvise on the moment.

C. only need to invent new variations on the spur of the moment.

D. both A and B.

Questions 38-40

Name THREE of the musical forms that have contributed most to the development of Jazz. Circle THREE letters from A-F.

A. tango

B. blues

C. wedding music

D. funeral songs

E. spirituals

F. black work songs

38. _____

39. _____

40. _____

Day 3 综合练习三

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

LISTENING TEST

TIME ALLOWED: **30 minutes**

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: **40**

Instructions

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

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All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1 on the next page.

Section 1 Questions 1-9

Questions 1-5

Complete the budget below.

Example

ITEM	COST
Milk	A$1.50
1. bread	
2. beef mince	
3. newspaper	
4. bus fare (one way)	
5. Levis	

Questions 6-9

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

6. Where did Jack see the car prices?_____

7. How much does the cheapest car cost?_____

8. How will they earn enough for a car?_____

9. How much can bar staff earn per hour?_____

Section 2 Questions 10-20

Questions 10-13

*Circle the correct letters **A-D**.*

10. The librarians have additional qualifications in _____
    A. several sciences.
    B. sciences, social sciences and human resources.
    C. librarianship.
    D. sciences, social sciences and humanities.
11. As well as books, the library staff are expert in _____
    A. periodicals and internet literature.
    B. internet literature.
    C. websites.
    D. journals.
12. The colour code for geography is _____
    A. green and grey.
    B. brown.
    C. green.
    D. green and brown.
13. Periodicals on the shelves _____
    A. only last two years.
    B. are kept for two years.
    C. can be borrowed for two weeks.
    D. are for the last two years.

Questions 14-17

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

14. The best way to learn how to use computer and audio systems is by _____.
15. CAD means _____.
16. The MMC is the _____.
17. The Macs are loaded with software for art and design students and _____.

Questions 18-20

Look at this handout from the Head Librarian.

Tick (√) if the information is correct according to what you hear.

LIBRARY RULES

no photocopying without permission	
return books within two weeks	
no talking	
leave bags in the lockers outside	
be polite	

Section 3 Questions 21-29

Questions 21-23

Complete the summary below.

It' s all very well official bodies giving their 21_____about healthy behaviour. No doubt it's based on scientific 22_____But we need to find out how people react to what they hear. Health education is as much about 23_____as it is about science.

Questions 24-29

Look at this draft of the students' survey.

Tick (√) if the information is correct according to what you hear.

DRAFT SURVEY

Avoiding sickness		**Maintaining health**	
keeping warm outdoors		staying positive	
washing your hands before meals		building social networks	
having checkups		healthy eating	
eating three square meals a day		psychotherapy	
getting 8 hours' sleep a.night		taking regular exercise	

Section 4 Questions 30–40

Questions 30 – 34

Complete the table below.

*Write **A PERCENTAGE** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.*

The Australian automobile industry

30		total manufacturing value added
31		Australia's gross domestic product
32		component makers
33		new motor vehicle sales
34		passenger motor vehicles

Questions 35-37

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

35. *Energy Express* can estimate a building' s _____.

36. Before construction begins, Energy Express can calculate _____.

37. Energy Express can help in the selection of the most _____.

Questions 38-40

Complete the table below.

Tick (√) if the information is correct according to what you hear.

Energy Express for Architects measures the effect on energy consumption of	
heating and ventilation	
thermostat settings	
internal condensation	
building materials	
air conditioning	

Day 4 综合练习四

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

LISTENING TEST

TIME ALLOWED: **30 minutes**

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: **40**

Instructions

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1 on the next page.

Section 1 *Questions 1-10*

Questions 1-3

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS or A NUMBER** for each answer.*

K&C Office Supplies

CUSTOMER ORDER FORM

CALLER'S NAME: Jack 1_____

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 2_____

COMPANY NAME: 3_____Office Supplies

Questions 4-10

Complete the sheet below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS or A NUMBER** for each answer.*

REQUESTED ITEM ONE: 4_____

QUANTITY: 5_____

COLOUR: blue

REQUESTED ITEM TWO: folders

COLOUR: 6_____

QUANTITY: A4 7_____

A3 8_____

REQUESTED ITEM THREE: 9_____

DELIVER GOODS: 10_____

Section 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-13

*List **THREE** groups of people who are at risk form RSI.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Computer Operators

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

Question 14

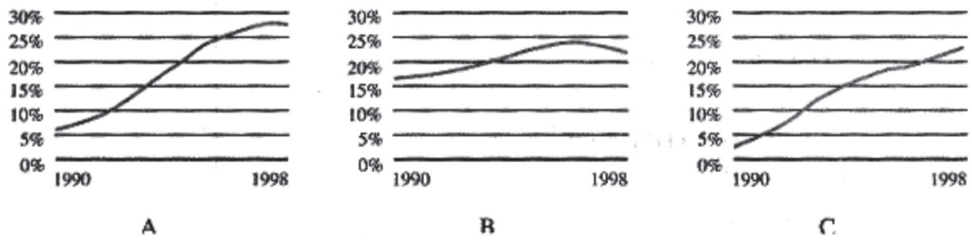
*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

14. How many people in the UK are believed to suffer from RSI?

Questions 15-17

Circle the correct letters.

15. Which graph shows the rise in disability claims relating to RSI?



16. According to the speaker, RSI can develop when _____

A. muscles are used for too long.

B. muscles are not used.

C. muscles are stretched.

17. How often is it advisable to get up from your computer and move around?

A. Every ten minutes.

B. Every half an hour.

C. Every hour.

Questions 18-20

Complete the diagram.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Keep wrists
19.....

Adjust
20.....level

Ensure there's
18.....
under thighs.

Section 3 *Questions 21-30*

Questions 21-24

*Circle **FOUR** letters.*

Which **FOUR** of the following does Jeremy predict for 2020?

A. Unemployment figures will rise.

B. Many more people will work from home.

C. The paperless office will arrive.

D. There will be an increase in temporary workers.

E. Sixty percent of companies will change completely.

F. Most workers will be over 50.

G. There will be a shortage of young workers.

Questions 25-27

*Circle **THREE** letters.*

Which **THREE** benefits does Caroline gain by flexible working?

A. more time for childcare

B. a feeling of independence

C. more time for leisure activities

D. higher earnings

E. less distraction

F. no commuting

G. more interesting work

Questions 28-30

Complete the sentences.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

28. According to Caroline, one disadvantage of flexible working is that she sometimes feels_____.

29. Jeremy predicts that, in future, the main reason to go to the office will be to_____.

30. In his view, a_____will make it possible to work anywhere.

Section 4 *Questions 31-40*

Questions 31-33

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

PRE-HISTORY OF THE MOVIE		
Name of device	**Dating from**	**Details**
Camera obscure	11th century	Originally used to observe solar eclipses. Later used as a 31_____tool.
Magic lantern	17th century	Ancestor of modern film projector. Mainly used for 32_____ .
Kinetoscope	1894	Also known as 'peep-hole machine'. Only 33_____could view film.

Questions 34-37

Complete the flow chart below.

*Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

LANDMARKS IN CINEMATOGRAPHY

1895 First 34_____demonstrated in Paris.

↓

1903 First Western screened,"The Great 35_____"

↓

1927 "The Jazz Singer" was the first 36_____film

↓

1932 Technicolor introduced and used in a 37_____

Questions 38-40

Complete the list below which made California attractive to film makers.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

constant sunshine

38. _____

39. _____

40. _____

Day 5 综合练习五

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TESTING SYSTEM

LISTENING

TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.
There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.
*All the recordings will be played **ONCE** only.*
The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet.
At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.
Now turn to Section 1 on the next page.

SECTION 1 *Questions 1-10*

Questions 1-5

Circle the appropriate letters A-D.

Example
Hannah's Dad _____
A. can hear her very well.
Ⓑ cannot hear her very well.
C. wants her to move.
D. says the line is clear.

1. How long did Hannah think it would take her to find a place to live?
   A. Three weeks. B. Less than three weeks.
   C. More than three weeks. D. More than four weeks.
2. There is not enough accommodation to rent because _____
   A. it is the end of the academic year.
   B. Hannah is a new student.
   C. the area has lots of new technology companies.
   D. the town is small.
3. £400 a month for rent is _____
   A. higher than Hannah has paid before. B. lower than Hannah has paid before.
   C. not cheap for the area. D. cheap for the area.

4. At the moment Hannah is living _____

A. in a hostel.　　B. in a house.

C. in a hotel.　　D. in a flat.

5. Hannah's new flat _____

A. is a bit noisy.　　B. is on the second floor.

C. has two bedrooms.　　D. has a large roof terrace.

Questions 6-7

Complete Dad's note.

Hannah's address:
6. _____Whitehart Road
7. _____9RJ

Questions 8-10

*Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** to complete each space.*

8. Hannah plans to travel to her parents' house on Friday_____.

9. Hannah's Dad will return the van on _____.

10. The journey time is about _____.

SECTION 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-14

*Circle **FOUR** letters A-H.*

*Which **FOUR** planned developments are mentioned?*

A. a village town hall

B. a leisure centre

C. a play area for children

D. a hospital

E. an industrial development

F. extra houses

G. a steel works

H. a motorway

Questions 15-18

Tick Column A if the individual is in favour of the proposals.

Tick Column B if the individual is against the proposals.

	A	B
Example The local farmer		√
15 The Mayor		
16 The conservation group spokesman		
17 The local MP		
18 The local shopkeeper		

Questions 19-20

Circle the correct letters A-D.

19. Upton is _____

A. close to Tartlesbury.
B. far from Tartlesbury.
C. connected by rail to Tartlesbury.
D. a town with a university.

20. The College has _____

A. never had a 100% success rate.
B. had a 100% success rate this year.
C. always been very successful.
D. never been successful.

SECTION 3 *Questions 21-30*

Questions 21-25

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.*

21. How many essays do the students have to write?

_____

22. What percentage does the written exam account for?

_____

23. How many marks did Carl get for his latest essay?

_____

24. How many marks did Pamela get for her latest essay?

_____

25. What was explained in the first tutorial?

_____

Questions 26-30

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

	Carl	Pamela
Research	Very good, lots of **26**_____examples	Very good
Sources	Very sound	Very good
Organization	Very good	**29**_____
Writing style	**27**_____	Slightly too informal in some places
Previous essay	Disappointing, but rewrite **28**_____	**30**_____

SECTION 4 *Questions 31-40*

Questions 31-35

Circle the correct letters A-D.

31. The total number of lectures mentioned by the lecturer is _____

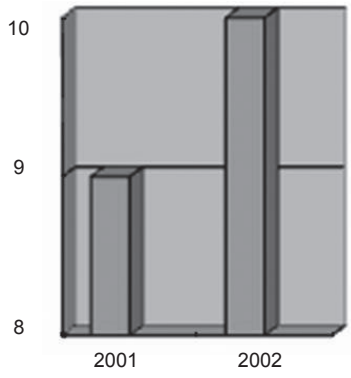
A. ten. B. thirteen. C. six. D. eight.

32. The lunch break of the average British worker is _____

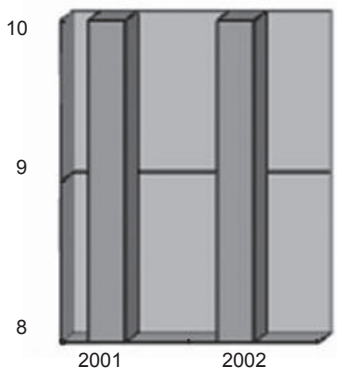
A. on the increase. B. shorter than it used to be.

C. 36 minutes. D. precisely 30 minutes.

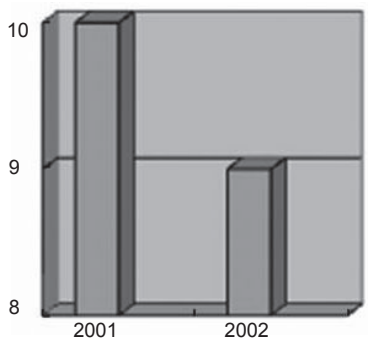
33. Which graph shows the change as regards sick leave?



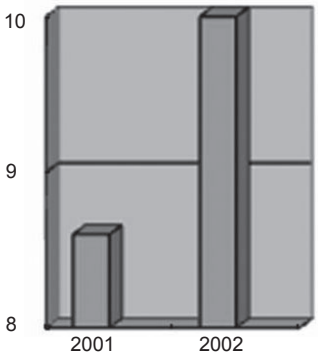
A



B



C



D

34. There will be another lecture on stress in work and study

A. given by Professor Butt.
B. on the calendar.
C. in about a fortnight.
D. in a week's time.

35. Which of the following is mentioned?

A. Most workers say they do not take all their holidays.
B. Under half of the workers say they do not take all their holidays.
C. Employers do not believe workers.
D. About a third of healthy workers take days off sick.

Questions 36-39

Complete the table below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Student's Notes

Employees	now working 36_____physically and mentally
Productivity	up in many 37_____
In 2002, local car plant	vehicles per employee on rise to 38_____
Car industry	once thought to be 39_____

Question 40

Choose the correct letter A-D.

40. Dr Butt asks those students to see him who _____

A. want to work at the plant.
B. have chosen to do the project.
C. want to write extra essays.
D. are new.

附录一

模拟题答案和听力原文

Practice Test 1

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C
4.	B	5.	A	6.	B
7.	daily	8.	The/ an automatic	9.	9911 4425
10.	40 Park	11.	A	12.	B
13.	E	14.	F (11-14 in any order)	15.	up to
16.	kind of expense	17.	volunteers	18.	of charge
19.	£5,000/5,000 pounds	20.	D	21.	B
22.	B	23.	C	24.	A
25.	detail	26.	space and the individual	27.	read simple directions
28.	maps	29.	writing essays	30.	right order
31.	C	32.	D	33.	B
34.	B	35.	A	36.	C
37.	proportion	38.	Rubbish/ (Other) Traps	39.	Fish farms
40.	cod stocks/ (the) cod/ (the)cod population				

Practice Test 2

1.	C	2.	A	3.	D
4.	C	5.	eloquence	6.	kiss the stone
7.	unhygienic	8.	enlarged	9.	B/C
10.	C/B				
11.	3 weeks	12.	Chaotic	13.	high school
14.	organized	15.	traffic rules	16.	C
17.	D	18.	rather embarrassing	19.	twenties
20.	hostels				
21.	1092.25	22.	2	23.	department stores
24.	groceries	25.	C	26.	A
27.	misplaced the receipt	28.	on sale	29.	like
30.	the Complaints Department				
31.	D	32.	B	33.	C
34.	B	35.	B	36.	C
37.	D	38.	B/E/F	39.	B/E/F
40.	B/E/F				

Practice Test 3

1.	A $ 2/2.00 [NOT $ .Same in 2-5, 7,9]	2.	A $ 4.50

3. A $ 1.20 4. A $ 1.50 5. A $ 70/70.00
6. (car) showroom 7. A $ 7,000
8. summer jobs [MUST have both words]
9. A $ 15/15.00
10. D 11. A 12. B
13. D 14. doing
15. computer-aided design [hyphen not essential]
16. multimedia centre
17. textile design students
18 ～ 20. return books within two weeks, leave bags in the lockers outside, be polite
21. advice 22. research
23. communication [NOT communications]
24 ～ 29. keeping warm outdoors, washing your hands before meals, eating three square meals a day, staying positive, healthy eating, taking regular exercise
30. 6% 31. 1% 32. 200
33. 750,000 34. 350,000
35. (operational) energy consumption 36. energy cost
37. cost-effective design
38 ～ 40. heating and ventilation, thermostat settings, air conditioning

Practice Test 4

1. Kordell 2. 5606492 3. Hunter's
4. floppy disks (must have 's') 5. l0 boxes
6. yellow 7. 100 8. 50
9. (new) catalogue 10. before 3 pm (must have 'pm')
11. factory workers 12. shop assistants/workers 13. musicians
14. 500,000 15. C 16. B
17. B 18. no pressure 19. straight
20. (the) brightness
21. B 22. C 23. D
24. G 25. C 26. E
27. F 28. isolated
29. meet other people/have meetings 30. (laptop) computer
31. drawing 32. entertainment 33. one person

34. projection system	35. Train Robbery	36. full-length sound
37. (Disney) cartoon	38. cheap land (available)	39. low wages
40. (incredibly)varied landscapes		

Practice Test 5

1. B	2. C	3. C
4. C	5. B	6. 22b
7. EX15	8. evening after work	9. Saturday evening
10. 3/three hours	11. H	12. F
13. E	14. B	15. A
16. A	17. B	18. B
19. A	20. B	21. five/5
22. 50%/50 per cent	23. eighteen/18	24. fourteen/14
25. marking system	26. relevant	27. (Very) Elegant
28. not possible/impossible	29. Excellent	30. Much better
31. B	32. B	33. A
34. C	35. B	36. beyond their limits
37. areas of industry	38. 100	39. collapsing
40. B		

模拟题听力原文：

Tape script

Practice Test 1

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

In this section, You are going to hear a conversation between two people, a customer and a representative of a company which rents cars. First, look at questions 1 to 6.

20 seconds pause

You will see that there is an example which has been done for you. On this occasion

only the conversation relating to this will be played first.

AUTOMATED PHONE: Thank you for calling Car Line. So that we can best help you, can you please press the star button on your phone now. Thank you.

AUTOMATED PHONE: Now choose one of the following four options by pressing the buttons on your telephone. Press 1 if you would like to make a car reservation. Press 2 if you would like to talk to someone about a car reservation. Press 3 if you would…. Please hold while we put you through to one of our assistants.

Now we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen because you will not hear the recording a second time. First, you have another chance to look at questions 1 to 6

10 seconds pause

Listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 6.

(A: Automated Phone M: Melanie MR: Mr Maxine)

A: Thank you for calling Car Line. So that we can best help you, can you please press the star button on your phone now. Thank you.

A: Now choose one of the following four options by pressing the buttons on your telephone. Press 1 if you would like to make a car reservation. Press 2 if you would like to talk to someone about a car reservation. Press 3 if you would…. Please hold while we put you through to one of our assistants.

M: Good morning, Melanie speaking. How can I help you?

MR: My name is Mr Maxine and I booked a car several days ago to be picked up from Heathrow airport in London. And I'd like to change the booking. ***Q1***

M: I see. Have you got a reference?

MR: Yes. I have it here somewhere on a piece of paper. Ah, here it is. It's A for Alpha, C for Charlie, F for Foxtrot, Y for …

M: Year.

MR: Yes. The number 15 – one, five – A for Alpha and G for Go.

M: Let's see. Can I just check that? A C F Y 15 A G. ***Q2***

MR: Yes.

M: Mr John Maxine.

MR: Yes. That's it.

M: Okay. So how can I help you?

MR: I booked a car for three days from this Friday at 6 p.m. to Monday at 6 p.m. ***Q3***

M: Yes. A manual.

MR: I'd like to change it for a larger car and an automatic rather than a manual. And I'd also like to book it for five rather than three days. ***Q4***

M: Okay. Let's have a look. Mmm. We have an estate which is automatic.

MR: Yes. That would be perfect.

M: There is a difference in price though.

MR: For the extra two days?

M: Yes, but also for the size of the car. The estate is £15 more expensive per day than the saloon car you have already booked.

MR: Okay. And how much extra is it altogether, then?

M: That makes it an extra £165. ***Q5***

MR: Mm. It seems rather expensive. The last time I hired one it wasn't so much.

M: When was that?

MR: Mmm… several weeks ago. ***Q6***

M: I see …

Before the speakers continued their conversation. Look at questions 7 to 10.

20 seconds pause

Write the answers to questions7-10

M: Well, it's basically because the rates change daily according to the cars available. ***Q7*** The estate is the last automatic we have for hire for that period. We have a manual estate, which is cheaper, if that would help? ***Q8***

MR: No. It has to be an automatic. ***Q8***

M: Okay. Shall I debit your card for the extra £165?

MR: Is it possible for me to pay the extra in cash when I pick up the car at the airport?

M: I'm afraid that isn't possible as there are no facilities for handling cash at that time of the day.

MR: That seems odd.

M: It's because the money can't be banked in the evening and for security reasons no cash is held on the premises.

MR: Okay. You can debit my card.

M: You'll have to give the number to me again.

MR: Isn't it logged on the screen?

M: For security reasons it does not come up on the screen when we look at the booking. Any changes, and it has to be entered again.

MR: I see. It's 3445 9911.

M: 3445 9911. ***Q9***

MR: 4425.

M: 4425.Q9 ***Q9***

MR: 7750.

M: 7750. Okay, that has now been authorized. Shall we send the receipt to your Park Vale address? ***Q10***

MR: Yes, number 40. ***Q10***

M: Is there anything else I can help you with, Mr Maxine?

MR: No, nothing else, thank you.

M: Have a nice trip.

MR: Thank you. Goodbye.

That is the end of Section 1. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2 You will hear a radio program about sport. First look at questions 11 to 14.

20 seconds pause

As you listen to the first part of the program answer questions 11 to 14 according to the information given in the talk.

(P: Presenter M: Marcia)

P: And now for our Mystery Personality of the week and your chance to win one of our fabulous prizes. Last week's competition generated a huge response and the first five answers pulled out of the bag will receive ￡100 worth of sports clothes vouchers. And if you didn't win last week, here's another chance. And this week's prize is even bigger. We are giving away ten prizes of ￡250 worth of book, music and clothes vouchers to mark the first anniversary of the show on the air, so get your pens ready to take down the address details. Just write the name of the person you think is our Mystery Personality and send it to Mystery Draw at the address Marcia will give you in just a second. The address will be repeated at the end of the show for those of you who didn't get it. And so it's over to Marcia who will tell you a few tantalizing details about our mystery person this week.

M: Thanks, Mike. Well, here goes. Our mystery person this week is a very well-known footballer who plays for a famous club, and has also played for his national team. He is very talented and is enormously popular, especially for the part he played in a famous footballing victory. And two clues: he has got a ***Q11, 12, 13***

famous wife and he speaks French. If you think you know who it is, then pop the answer on a postcard and send it to Mystery Draw, PO Box 5110, London SE15LE. That's PO Box 5110. And please don't forget to write your name and address, too. And now, it's back to Mike. ***Q14***

Now you will hear the rest of the program, look at questions 19 and 20.

10 seconds pause

Answer questions 19and 20.

P: Thank you, Marcia. Get those postcards in and make this a bumper anniversary draw. Now, if you remember, last week on the show we talked to the organizer of a new group set up to help young people up to the age of 20 to get involved in activities like horse-riding, tennis, scuba-diving, cycling or any form of sport which involves some kind of expense. John Tebbit, the organizer, rang us to say that the response to his appeal on the show was staggering. A large number of people both young and old have offered their services free as volunteers. The whole thing has been overwhelming. John said that they had also had numerous offers of help throughout the country to use facilities free of charge. As if that was not enough, they have received many donations, including several rather large gifts of more than £5, 000! On behalf of John Tebbit and also of those who will benefit from the generous gifts to the trust, I would like to say thank you. ***Q15*** ***Q16*** ***Q17*** ***Q18*** ***Q19***

This week we are going to talk to a very unusual athlete indeed. Patrick, who is 20 years of age, has been wheelchair-bound for the past five years after a motorcycle accident left him paralyzed from the waist down. This has not stopped this young man from getting out and about. He's an inspiration to all of us. Patrick has excelled in archery, beating the best in the field; so much so that he has won sponsorship from leading sports manufacturers which has now enabled him to devote more time to perfecting his skills. So, I would like to introduce you to Patrick who is going to tell us what this sponsorship means to him. ***Q20***

That is the end of Section 2. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3. In this section you will hear a conversation between two students talking about a lecture they have just attended . First look at questions 21 to 24.

20 seconds pause

Now as you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer questions

21 to 24.

(A: Astrid H: Henry)

A: Henry, don't you think Dr Adams'lecture was really very good? He could talk about the telephone directory and make it interesting. ***Q21***

H: All his lectures are like that, Astrid. He's just one of those people. I wish we had him as our tutor.

A: I bet you that he is very demanding, though. Boris is in his tutorial group and agrees that he is a brilliant lecturer, but he puts them under a lot of pressure.

H: Mmm, but don't you think that's good?

A: Perhaps, but I am glad to have Dr Adams as a lecturer. He's interesting and rather funny and puts just the right amount of pressure on people.

H: Did you take lots of notes in the lecture?

A: Yes, actually I did; in fact, several pages. I didn't think I had taken so many. ***Q22***

H: I was so busy listening to what was being said that I didn't take many notes. Can I photocopy yours? ***Q23***

A: I don't think that's such a good idea. You won't be able to read my handwriting and sometimes I write them in English and sometimes in Arabic. ***Q24***

H: Oh, let's have a look. Wow! Your notes are so neat. There's not much Arabic.

A: There is on this page.

H: Yes, there is. Dr Adams would be pleased to see this, especially given what he was talking about.

A: Don't you keep careful notes?

H: Sometimes. It depends on the lecture. I don't think I'll forget Adams'lecture today, but some of the details will fade.

Before the conversation continues, look at questions 25-30.

20 seconds pause

Listen and complete questions 25-30.

A: I type up everything afterwards so you can have a copy then and you can fill in anything I have missed. I am not so good on the broader concepts. I am better when it comes to detail. ***Q25***

H: Just what Adams was talking about!

A: Well, I am definitely a detail person. I need to have everything written down before I can get the concepts clear in my head.

H: And I am the complete opposite. I find all the detail clutters up my mind and I get very

frustrated, which was just what he was on about. He mentioned a book he had written.

A: He mentioned several.

H: The one on space and the individual. ***Q26***

A: Yes, called *My Space*; it's on the book list.

H: So it is. I think I'll get that out of the library or get my own copy.

A: Did you get what he said about spatial awareness? I didn't really.

H: Yes, it was fascinating. I can't be as eloquent as Adams was, but I know several people who are frighteningly intelligent, but they have difficulty reading simple directions, even when getting to places that they know very well. ***Q27***

A: I find that difficult to understand. Everyone learns their way to talk to the shops and things like that.

H: You mean just the way people learn spelling! You know people misspell words, make mistakes in countless areas of their lives, and going in the right direction is just the same. Remember what Adams said about the number of people who cannot tell left from right, north from south and so on. Do you know which way is north?

A: It's … mmm … that way.

H: You see, I couldn't have told you that.

A: Really?

H: I haven't a clue which way is which. That's why I am always getting lost when I go out on my bike. And put me in a completely new place and I am totally lost.

A: What about maps?

H: I'm hopeless at reading them. ***Q28***

A: But then you're brilliant at writing essays and getting all the ideas down in the right order and I don't know where to start! ***Q29*** ***Q30***

H: Again, just what Adams was talking about! What we need to do is combine our skills; you teach me to cope with detail and I'll teach you how to string concepts together.

A: Okay, we can do that.

H: Which way is the library?

A: It's … You're making fun of me!

That is the end of Section 3. You will now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to section 4

Section 4. In this section you will hear a lecture on fishing. First look at questions

31-40.

30 seconds pause

Now listen to the lecture and answer questions 31 to 40.

Good morning again, ladies and gentlemen, and in case you've forgotten, my name is Dr North from the Marine Habitat Research Unit at the University and I'm going to continue from the lecture that I gave a fortnight ago on humankind's relationship with the sea from a historical point of view and also on attitudes to different types of fishing. In today's talk, ***Q31*** I would like to focus on the current problems in the fishing industry in Europe and, in ***Q32*** particular, the present scarcity of marine fish. As with the last lecture, I have placed a book list, a few relevant articles and a copy of this lecture on the department website. ***Q33***

A statistic to begin with. Since the 1970s, stocks of the most heavily fished species have fallen on average by 90%. And why has this happened? Well, there is a chain of events which begins with the demographic changes that have taken place in the world over the last century. During this time, the world population has grown at a phenomenal rate with efficient and heavy fishing, which is technology-driven, meeting the increasing ***Q34*** demands for food. As a consequence, many fishing stocks in the European waters from the Atlantic to the North Sea and the Mediterranean are now on the verge of collapse. But the problem is not restricted to European waters. It's a situation that is all too clear all around the world. Fish stocks in the Pacific Ocean, for example, are now on the verge of collapse due to a combination of over fishing and natural changes in ocean ecology. And ***Q35*** there's another reason behind the increased demand for fish and that is the changes in ***Q28*** the eating patterns of different countries. Certain countries have a long tradition of fishing, ***Q29*** for example, the southern European countries, but eating patterns have changed in ***Q30*** countries like the United Kingdom, where fish was once considered as food for the poor rather than the rich. People have been turning to fish as a cheap and healthy alternative to meat, driving up demand and depleting stocks. Food scares like BSE and foot-and- ***Q36*** mouth disease have also driven people away from eating meat, which again is invariably replaced by fish.

Another important reason is that a sizeable proportion of the catch from modern trawlers or fishing boats is thrown away. Nets quite often land fish that are ***Q37*** not wanted and which are thrown back into the sea, dead. Discarded nets and other traps are responsible for the deaths of many fish. Our seas, like the rest of our environment, are littered with rubbish which also destroys lots of fish. And fish are ***Q38*** also being changed by the chemicals dumped into the oceans as well as by over

fishing so the size of certain species is decreasing. More then have to be fished to produce a decent catch.

And the solution? Well, there has to be more than one answer to the problem. Fish farms provide a partial solution, but the quality of the fish is usually inferior to those in the wild. Reducing the amount of fish that any one trawler or fishing ***Q39*** boat is allowed to land is the most effective, but also the most unpopular measure. Countries in Europe like Spain rely heavily on fishing and are naturally against any step which restricts their catch, but if the depletion of fishing stocks continues there will be no fish left to fish! Take the disappearance of cod from the Great Banks off Newfoundland, which was once the richest cod fishing area in the Atlantic. After a ***Q40*** dramatic fall in the cod population for some unknown reason, a ban was imposed which, it was hoped, would lead to a repopulation of the cod stocks. The cod did not return and many fishermen were put out of work. This is a scenario which we do not want to be repeated on a large scale.

Now if you look at this table on the screen, you can see …

That is the end of the Listening test. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

You now have ten minutes to transfer your answers to the listening answer sheet.

Tape script

Practice Test 2

(N: Narrator S: Susanna M: Mark)

N: This is a listening practice test that resembles the International English Language Testing System Listening Test. The test consists of four sections. Answer the questions as you listen to the recording. Note that the recording will be played once only. Please turn to Section 1.

30 seconds pause

Section 1

N: In Section 1, you will hear two friends — Mark and Susanna — discussing some of the photographs they took during their vacation. Look at Questions 1 to 4.

30seconds pause

As you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer Questions 1 to 4.

S: Mark, look at this photo. It is near a cliff. But I don't remember where we took it.

M: Um… well it still looks cold. I think we'd been for a drive to a little town called Kinsale near Cork.

S: Ah… so could it be just the cliff of Kinsale?

M: Yeah… just beyond Kinsale. Oh! I remember there was a golf club at the top of the cliff that we weren't allowed into. So, we parked the car and we just walked over, so we could take a picture of the view. So there are three beautiful ladies…

S: Right!

M: Looking over the wild Irish sea… ***Q1***

S: It's kind of dangerous and… well… because there is nothing, no fence, nothing so we have to be careful. ***Q2***

M: That is a good one too! Well!

S: Sorry! Then when we took it on the thirteenth of August…

M: Oh yes! You can see the date again.

S: Yeah… which is the, just the day before Ricky's birthday. ***Q3***

M: Oh, yes yes! We left on the morning of Ricky's birthday so we couldn't celebrate it with you. What a shame! ***Q4***

S: So that is actually the day before you left.

M: Yes, that's right. Yes, so this was our last day together.

S: Right.

N: Look at Questions 5 to 10.

30 seconds pause

As you listen to more of their conversation, answer Questions 5 to 10.

M: So this picture must have been later on then. What are you doing? What's that guy doing with his arms around you? He's not your husband, Susanna!

S: What do you think we are doing? We're not dancing or anything. No, I was about to kiss, urn, the Blarney stone…

M: Oh I thought you were going to say kiss him for a moment!

S: No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no. Well. Do you see all the legs there? People are waiting.

M: Everyone else in the queue. I remember.

S: You know this. Well, Blarney Castle is famous for its stone. Which says, "Once you kiss it, it will give you the gift of eloquence"… You are supposed to be able to speak, well, tell good stories and… ***Q5***

M: Well that's what you're doing right now isn't it? It must have worked for you!

S: I don't know, but it's kind of tricky because there is a big gap between the wall and, you know, the place, well, the tower or the castle, so you have to be helped. You can't really do it yourself.

M: So that's why the guy's holding on to you there. And you got the poles at the back to support yourself?

S: So you have to hold onto the poles and then you have to… well, I didn't take the picture. Some people took it when they're really kissing the stone. And, it's…

M: That sort of photograph you'd have to take from underneath…

S: So, you have to really lie down flat on the ground and then kiss it. ***Q6***

M: So was it worth the wait because you were queuing for nearly an hour for that?

S: Yeah, well that's why I want to kiss it. You know, well, six people went up, but only three of us kissed the stone. It was me, Sue and Mei. And, Liza, Joe and Ricky decided not to do because…

M: So the guys didn't want to kiss the stone?

S: And Liza didn't…

M: And Liza as well…

S: Liza didn't kiss the stone either and she said "ooh, ooh, it looks a bit unhygienic" and… ***Q7***

M: Well that's what I would think. Yes, I mean, how many thousands of people have kissed that stone before?

S: That's true but if you remember what Mary said, our hostess of the B&B and she said, it's in the open air, and it's so cold. So, it doesn't really matter.

M: Yeah, germs wouldn't last very long on the piece of stone…

S: Shouldn't be. Yeah, it shouldn't be a problem, well besides you queue up for so long and if you don't do it…

M: It would be a shame.

S: Yeah, it's really a shame and…

M: Oh that's great. That's a really good photo. You could even have that one enlarged. Put on your wall. ***Q8***

S: That's a good idea. To remind myself that I've kissed the stone…

M: And to remind you where you got your gift of eloquence! Now this last one…

N: That is the end of Section 1. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Section 1.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

(N: Narrator C: Christine)

N: In Section 2, you will soon hear Christine's account of her vacation in Italy. Look at Questions 11 to 15. Note the example that has been done for you.

30 seconds pause

As you listen to the first part of Christine's account of her experience, answer Questions 11 to 15.

C: This summer I went to Italy for what turned to be a three-week trip with a friend ***Q11*** of mine from college. It was a really good experience. I've never been out of the country before and for years I wanted to go. I had always wanted to go on an exchange when I was in college but I couldn't afford it. And you know, finally I graduated from school and I decided that .I was just going to throw all my money into this trip to Europe.

Uh we flew into Rome and we, we're going to be meeting up with the tour on our third day there, so we had a little bit of leeway where we were just going to kind of show ourselves around. And at first it was a bit overwhelming. We landed in the airport in Rome. And it was just another world immediately, I mean, the chaos there was just out of ***Q12*** this world, I mean. We had had a layover in Heathrow on the way there, and everything in England was just so organized and so, you know everybody was so cordial. And then ***Q14*** all of a sudden we were in Rome and it was just like everyone was pushing these metal carts to pick up their suitcases, but they were all going in opposite directions and they were just kind of getting into all these traffic jams. I don't know what I expected. I think I was expecting that everything would have English subtitles underneath it or something. I didn't, I didn't understand Italian. I'd taken a year of it at high school at one point, and ***Q13*** that was the extent of my experience. And I'd also been told that Spanish is very similar to Italian. So I was, I was, expecting that you know I would be able to interpret what was going on just based on my knowledge of Spanish, because I, you know, I felt like I had some pretty extensive knowledge of Spanish, but uh… it didn't really work out that way. Urn… the friend that I was with really didn't know any Italian either. And it took us, I would say, about two hours to just get ourselves out of the airport, get our luggage, and get on the proper bus that was going to take us to our hotel. I mean it was, it was definitely a

crazy, crazy arrival time.

We had a big hassle with public transportation on our first day, when we decided to take a bus into town, and uh we didn't know where to get off the bus. I guess we were expecting somebody to hold up an English sign and say "Debbie and Christine, you can get off the bus now." But of course, you know, that didn't happen. And we ended up just riding around on this bus endlessly. And we kept trying to ask people questions in broken Spanish, English and Italian and all you know it wasn't turning out too well for us. Finally we ran into an exchange student and he helped us. He got us off the bus at the right stop and pointed us in the proper direction. But it was, it was really quite chaotic. And of course Rome is a really really manic city, I mean, uh just the traffic is completely insane. I mean there are traffic rules but people just consider them to be optional I guess. ***Q15***

N: Before the final part of the story, look at Questions 16 to 20.

30 seconds pause

Now you will hear the rest of Christine's story. Answer Questions 16 to 20.

C: We spend about three days in Rome at first and then we moved on to uh Florence ***Q16*** which I actually liked a lot more than Rome. Um it's a beautiful city. We were there for about 4 days, and then 3 days in Venice and 3 days in Milan. Urn. . . the tour that ***Q17*** we were on was very fast-paced which was one thing that I think I would change if I went back. I would like to do things according to when I want to do them, because in a lot of cases I felt we didn't really get to absorb everything. We covered a lot of territory, but… sometimes we just felt like we were running past things, which was a kind of crazy. And I think I also found a lot of people on our tour group to be rather embarrassing. They seem to have a primary interest in just getting drunk in the ***Q18*** hotel bar. Nobody really, nobody really had any cultural interest in being in Europe. You know I felt Europe was wasted on them in a way. Urn and it was it was.., a tour that was designed primarily for young people. It was very cheap. And they had us staying in hostels and in really inexpensive hotels. So the people on the tour were all ***Q20*** under the age of thirty and some of them were acting like they were under the age of ***Q19*** fifteen. But, but it was definitely wonderful to be over in Europe. I… unfortunately felt that I wasn't there that long enough to really see everything that I wanted to see. So that was a little bit, a little frustrating for me. And the other frustrating thing was uh we stopped in England on the way back, and I've always wanted to go to England. I wanted to go on exchange there when I was in college. So passing through England for me was like, you know, dangling a carrot in front of my face and then saying

"you can't have it." So it was… it was really rough. We had our big hour layover in England and I couldn't even see outside the airport. If I can save enough money this year. England will be a good place for my next vacation.

N: That is the end of Section 2. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Section 3.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 3

Section 3

(N: Narrator A: Anna M: Masahiro W: Will S: Salesperson)

N: In Section 3, you will hear a conversation about shopping. Masahiro is an international student who has just arrived from Japan, and Anna and Will are doing some shopping with him. Look at Questions 21 to 26.

30 seconds pause

Listen to the first part of the conversation now and answer Questions 21 to 26..

A: Here we are, guys, I'm going to stop by Bergner's first. I might just get lucky today. Who knows, some of their dresses might be on SALE.

M: Bergner's?

W: It's a fairly well-known department store. Sort of like Penny's. They've got some quality stuff. Do you want to check it out? ***Q23***

M: Why not?

A: I need to get something for Lisa's birthday. She's into name brands. Any suggestions?

W: A Gucci handbag or Calvin Klein T-shirt might be nice. Designer perfume is another option. Which reminds me! I have a 15% discount coupon for Lerner's and Penny's. ***Q21*** I hardly ever shop at Lerner's, as I'm not that big on women's clothing. And I rarely shop at Penny's, so go ahead and use the coupons if you can. Here they are (handing them over).

A: Thanks a lot, Will. That's really very thoughtful of you.

W: My pleasure, Ma'am!

A: Oh no! I was supposed to give Liz a buzz an hour ago! Hope I have a quarter [checks her purse]

W: Need a nickel?

A: Actually, I don't have anything but pennies in change. Does any of you have a dollar

in change?

M: Sorry, I don't, but I do have 35 cents on me. Will that be okay for the phone call?

A: Great! I really appreciate it. I'll make it quick. Do you guys want to go ahead?

M: We'll wait.

W: Just don't forget us.

A: I won't. Why don't we just meet here in 30 minutes?

W: Sounds good. I guess I'll just look around.

S: Can I help you, Sir?

W: No thanks, I'm just looking. Well, just out of curiosity, how much is that necklace?

S: Twenty-nine, ninety-nine.

W: Really! My sister's birthday is tomorrow. She loves jewelry. I just wasn't sure I could afford it.

S: You'll find that a lot of our stuff is amazingly affordable.

W: Well, that's certainly nice to know. I'll take it.

S: It's a good choice. I'm sure she'll love it.

W: Let's hope so.

S: Cash or charge, Sir?

W: Charge, please. Do you accept Discover'?

S: Yes, we do.

W: Great.

S: That comes to thirty one, ninety-nine with tax. Please sign next to "X. ***Q22***

N: (Meanwhile, in another section of the store)

S: Do you need some help, Sir?

M: Well, I'm looking for .. let's see. I've forgotten the name again! It's used to make fresh coffee.

S: A coffee maker'?

M: That's right.

S: Well, we have a few in kitchenware, which is upstairs.

M: Thank you.

S: You're welcome.

A: Oh, there you are, Masahiro. What did you get?

M: Just a simple coffee maker. ***Q26***

A: Good choice. And you, Will? Find anything interesting?

W: A necklace for Stephanie's birthday.

A: Lucky her!

W: Did you get anything?

A: Just a couple of silly earrings that I liked. I hope I wear 'me! I did a lot of window shopping. ***Q25***

W: That can't hurt.

A: True. Well, do you guys need anything else from this place?

M: One last thing. Oh no! I've forgotten what you call it?

W: Just describe it and we'll probably figure out what it's called.

M: It's a crystal container for flowers with long stems. I need to get one for my Mom.

A: Oh! A VASE!

M: That's it!

A: They should have a bunch in giftware.

W: Let's go to get one.

A: I'm going to have to stop by Jewel on my way home. Is that okay with you guys? I'm almost completely out of groceries. ***Q24***

W: No problems. I could pick up a couple of things, too.

N: Three weeks after Anna, Will, and Masahiro went back to the mall. Look at Questions 27 to 30.

30 seconds pause

Now you will hear the rest of the conversation. As you listen, answer Questions 27 to 30.

A: Hi Masahiro! How's it going?

M: Fine, I guess. How about you?

A: Busy. Guess who's coming our way?

W: Hi guys! What's up?

A: Nothing much. We just ran into each other.

W: That's nice. So Masahiro, how's the coffee maker working?

M: Actually, it doesn't work well. It was a waste of money. I guess I should have shopped around for a good one.

A: Why don't you take it back?

M: I'd like to, but I've misplaced the receipt. ***Q27***

W: Well, if it's any consolation, my shopping wasn't all that great either. I wish I'd never bought Stephanie a necklace. Just last night she was telling me how she wished she had Liz Taylor's new perfume. She did not like my gift at all. ***Q29***

A: That makes three displeased shoppers. Guess what? The camera I bought and shipped to Mike just this morning is now on sale! It's a pity that I bought it then. Then again, I guess I shouldn't complain. It was a good buy, even though I didn't get the best deal on it. Anyway, Masahiro, I suggest you look for that receipt and just go to the Complaints Department and say "I'd like to exchange this, please." It's as simple as that. And Will, it's not too late for you to ask for a refund. ***Q28*** ***Q30***

N: That is the end of Section 3. You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Section 3.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

Narrator: In a moment, you are going to hear a lecture given by Stanley Kubrick, who works as a piano teacher at Concordia University. He will be discussing the history of jazz. Before you listen, look at Questions 31 to 40. Note the example that has been done for you.

30 seconds pause

As you listen to the talk, answer Questions 31 to 40.

Mr. Kubrick: Music comes in many forms; most countries have a style of their own. Poland has its polkas. Hungary has its czardas. Brazil is famous for the bossanova, Caribbean countries for the meringue, and Argentina for the tango. The U. S. is known for jazz, a completely original type of music that has gained worldwide popularity.

Jazz is America's contribution to popular music. In contrast to classical music, which follows formal European traditions, jazz is spontaneous and free-form. It bubbles with energy, expressing the moods, interests, and emotions of the people. Brash, uninhibited, exciting, it has a modern sound. In the 1920's, jazz sounded like America. And so it does today.

The origins of this music are as interesting as the music itself. Jazz was invented by American Negroes, or blacks, as they are called today, who were brought to the Southern states as slaves. They were sold to plantation owners and forced to work long hours in the cotton and tobacco fields. This work was hard and life was short. When a Negro died his friends and relatives formed a procession to carry the body to the cemetery. A band often accompanied the procession. On the way to the cemetery the band played slow, solemn music suited to the occasion. But on the way home the mood changed. Spirits lifted. Everybody was happy. Death had removed one member, but the living were glad ***Q34***

to be alive. The band played happy music, improvising on both the harmony and the melody of the tunes presented at the funeral. This music made everyone want to dance. It was an early form of jazz. But there were other influences, too.

Music has always been important in Negro life. Coming mainly from West Africa, the blacks who were brought to America already possessed a rich musical tradition. This music centered on religious ceremonies in which dancing, singing, clapping, and stamping to the beat of a drum were important forms of musical and rhythmic expression. As these people settled in to their new life in the plantations of the South, music retained its importance. In the fields, they made up work songs. Singing made the hard work go faster. And as the people were converted to Christianity, they composed lovely spirituals which have become a permanent part of American music.

Another musical form which contributed to jazz was the blues. Blues songs always describe something sad — an unhappy love affair, a money problem, bad luck. To this day, the expression "feeling blue" means being sad or depressed. ***Q35***

In fact, there was hardly any activity or social event that could not be set to music. Weddings, births, christenings, funerals, picnics, parades — all had their musical accompaniment.

After the American Civil War (1860—1865) , the Negroes had gained their freedom ***Q36*** and were ready for a new type of music, one that would preserve their musical traditions but be fast and happy to express their new-found freedom. They wanted something they could play as professional musicians for both black and white audiences. Jazz was the answer. It combined themes from Negro work songs, spirituals and blues, set to a fast beat, with the musicians improvising as they went along, like the funeral marching bands. To be good, a musician had not only to remember his part but also to be able to invent new variations on the spur of the moment. ***Q37***

Jazz belongs to the people, but popular taste is changeable. Jazz had to keep up to date. Over the last half century it has changed many times in form, style, and tempo. Each change added something new.

Narrator: That is the end of Section 4. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

That is the end of the Listening Test.

You now have exactly 10 minutes to transfer your answers to the Listening Test Answer Sheet.

Tape script

Practice Test 3

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet.

At the end of the real test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

(A: Andy J: Jack V: Voice over)

V: Andy and Jack are two students who have just arrived at university in Australia. They are talking about the prices of everyday things. Look at the example and answer Questions 1 to 5.

First, listen to the example.

A: I've been making a list of the prices of some everyday items in the shops. Take milk, for example. That costs A $ 1 . 50 a litre.

J: Did you say A $ 1.50 a litre? Well, that's easy to remember.

V: Andy says that milk costs A $ 1. 50 a litre. So the answer is A $ 1. 50.

Now you will hear the whole of Section 1. Answer the questions as you listen because the tape will be played once only. First, have another look at Questions 1 to 5.

Now listen carefully and answer Questions 1 to 5.

A: We don't just have to learn our coursework when we get to university, do we, Jack? I mean, everything's new. As I see it, pretty much top of the list is learning how to manage our money.

J: Yeah. That's right, Andy. Australian currency's easy enough. It's finding out what we can afford and not over-spending our allowance.

A: I think we should do a budget every week, at least until we get used to how much things cost.

J: Good idea. We don't want to run short of money.

A: I've been making a list of the prices of some everyday items in the shops. Take milk, for example. That costs A $ 1.50 a litre.

J: Did you say A $ 1.50 a litre? Well, that's easy to remember. How about a loaf of bread?

A: There were lots of different types on the shelf, but the average price was A $ 2.00.

J: How about meat, fish, vegetables, stuff like that? ***Q1***

A: I haven't got many details yet. We'll be eating our meals in the canteen mostly, won't we?

J: Yes, but we'll want to cook for ourselves sometimes.

A: Are you volunteering? Anyway I noticed that a kilo of beef mince costs A$4.50.

J: What about other things? I know we can read the newspaper in the Student's Union but how much does one cost? ***Q2***

A: They had papers near the checkout. Actually I bought one. It was only A$ 1.20.

J: Let's see it. ***Q3***

A: My turn first. After all, I'm the one who's been doing all the research.

J: At least I can tell you how much a bus fare is within the city. Guess.

A: Transport's not particularly cheap in Australia, I've heard. I'd say a bus fare cost A$ 1.30.

J: Nearly right! In fact, it's A $1. 50 one way. I asked about a monthly bus pass. That costs A $ 45. ***Q4***

A: Let's see…. That's the equivalent of 30 one-way trips, 15 there and back. So we'd need to be travelling by bus once every two days to make it worthwhile.

J: With so many things available here on campus, I doubt we'll be doing that much travelling.

A: Yeah. Let's forget about bus passes for now. A $ 45 is a lot to pay when we don't know if it'll be worthwhile. I see in the paper it costs A $ 6 for a pass to go round the city museum. I'd like to go sometime.

J: Maybe we can visit the museum some wet Sunday afternoon… erm. . . Anyway, I've been trying to find out what a pair of Levis'501s cost. I had been hoping to get a new pair for A $ 50 but a guy told me I'd have to pay at least A $ 60 and most likely A $ 70. ***Q5***

A: Fashion isn't cheap. A $ 70 is too much for me at the moment.

J: Oh well. We can always dream.

V: Before the conversation continues, you have some time to look at Questions 6 to 9.

Now, listen carefully to the conversation and answer Questions 6 to 9.

J: Hey! I passed a car showroom yesterday. They had Toyotas in the windows. There was one for A $ 25, 000 and another for A$ 22,500. Even the cheapest was A $ 17, 000. We'll ***Q6*** have to graduate and work for a while before we can afford one of those. Meanwhile I ***Q7*** suppose we could get a used car, five years old, for A $7,000.

A: Yeah. If we both get summer jobs this year and next we could probably afford that in our third year. According to these ads in the paper, you can earn A $ 14 an hour as a ***Q8*** journalist, A $ 15 an hour as a waiter or bar staff and A $ 17. 50 an hour as a truck driver.

J: But you have to have a special licence to be a truck driver. Anyway, we could do ***Q9*** those other jobs.

A: Meanwhile, it looks like we'll be making a few bus trips like going to the museum. You know, you can sometimes get a really good idea of what a city's like, especially from the contemporary history displays.

V: That is the end of Section 1. You now have some time to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

(V: Voice over J: John S: Suzy)

V: You are going to hear an introduction to the facilities and regulations of the main university library. You will hear three different speakers describe different aspects of the library. First, you have some time to look at Questions 10 to 20.

Now, listen carefully to the conversation and answer Questions 10 to 20.

J: Hello. My name's John Giles. It's good to see you all here for this part of your orientation to the university. Libraries can be complicated and frightening places for new students and my job's to make you feel welcome, show you how you can find your way around and introduce you to people who can give you further information and advice about using the library. I'll give you a general introduction to the printed materials. Then Suzy, who you will meet in a few moments, will talk to you about our multi-media services. And finally, Jonathan Free-land, our Head Librarian, will outline the rules and regulations you must observe as library users.

First, though, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I want you to know that we are all at your service. Unlike many libraries, we insist that all our librarians have an additional qualification in at least one of the subjects taught in the university. You will find librarians who are specialists in sciences, social sciences and humanities. Most of our

staff are also currently doing research and are thus up to date with the periodical and internet literature as well as the books. **Q10**

The second advantage we enjoy here is that all our books and periodicals are available from this building. Some of them have to be ordered from our underground stores, known as 'the stacks', but you don't have to visit more than one building to find the materials you need. This is because we are purpose-built. Now, how do you find your way around? As you no doubt saw in the entrance hall, there is a plan of the library showing you where the books and periodicals can be found for any particular subject. We keep the books and periodicals for each subject on the same floor. So, for instance, environmental sciences are colour-coded green and are housed on the ground floor towards the front. Geography is colour-coded brown and can also be found on the ground floor, towards the back of the building. Each room is organized on the same plan. Reference books, which cannot be taken out of the library, are found at the far end of each room, near the librarian's desk, or 'station', as we call it. Next to them on the right are periodicals for the last two years. The rest of the shelves contain general books on the subject. These can be borrowed. **Q11** **Q12** **Q13**

Lastly, the domestic arrangements. Seating in the library is of two kinds, rectangular tables for up to six people, and individual study booths, known as 'carrels'. (No, not Christmas carols!) At every seat there is a power point for a laptop computer. There is also a panel which lights up to tell you when a book you have ordered is ready for collection from the librarian's desk. After all that hard work, you'll be ready for something to eat, and there are slot machines on every floor where you can buy food and drink. In the basement is a cafeteria where you can order fast food such as pizza and hamburgers and also fish and chips, salads and fruit. You mustn't bring food and drink into the reading rooms, though.

Ah! Here's Suzy Wallis to tell you about the high-tech facilities of the library.

S: Thanks, John. Don't worry. This isn't going to require a degree in systems engineering to get the hang of! Anyway, with computers and audio-systems, the best way to learn is by doing. But here's a few tips to get you started. If there's anything else you want to know, each piece of equipment has a manual explaining how to use it, and either I or Elaine, my very capable assistant, will be on hand to get you sorted out. **Q14**

First off, I'd like you all to follow me over to the multimedia centre. You have to come through this room to get to it in any case. Then gather round and I'll talk about each piece

of equipment as we get to it.

Right, here we are. Now the Multimedia Centre, or MMC for short, houses all the computer facilities you'll need for your degree studies and your language learning. Many of you are studying electronics or similar subjects. We have terrific facilities for learning CAD (computer-aided design for you non-techies). Some leading companies have donated equipment and state-of-the-art software packages. That's a spin off from our thriving industry-links programme many of you will be going on for your job experience. But to get back to the point, we have forty-four PC terminals and six Macs. The Macs are loaded with fantastic software for you art and design and textiles design students. Over here you can see our two widescreen TV monitors. They can receive broadcasts in most Asian and European languages as well as English. For English-language news we encourage you to use the student union TV room so that those who are learning other languages can use these. Some useful broadcasts come at awkward times so if you get a note from your academic adviser on a form we'll give you, we can tape up to two hours a week for you.

Q16

Q15

Q17

In a moment, I leave you to explore on your own, but here's our Head Librarian to say a brief word about library regulations.

Jonathan: Good morning. I'm sorry to sound like a police officer but there are a few rules we all need to observe for the benefit of everybody. Courtesy to staff and other library users comes high up the list. ***Q18-20***

Second, the security and safekeeping of materials is essential. All library items are electronically tagged. If the beeper goes off as you leave, you must return to the checkout desk. You are not allowed to bring any bags, packages or outdoor clothing into the reading rooms. You must leave them in the lockers outside in the corridor. You must take reasonable care of library materials while they are in your possession and return them within two weeks of borrowing them. Failure to return them on time without a good reason will result in a fine.

Q18-20

Q18-20

When you register to join the library you will get a copy of the full rules and you must sign this to say you will obey them.

V: That is the end of Section 2. You now have some time to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

(V: Voice over E: Ellen B: Bob F: Frank)

V: You are going to hear a conversation between three students, Bob, Ellen and

Frank about a class assignment. First you have some time to look at Questions 21 to 29.

Now listen carefully to the conversation between the three students and answer Questions 21 to 29.

E: I really don't know where to start on this assignment. Have you got any ideas, Bob?

B: Mmm… we're supposed to find out what people think is meant by 'healthy behaviour'. Let's make a list of the resources we've got. We've obviously got our own opinions. Then there's the reading list, of course. That'll contain summaries of official statements by medical, governmental and educational organisations. But we've got to go into it more deeply than just summarising the textbooks. That means we'll have to find out the views of people around us.

E: Yes, I see that. It seems that what we have to do, as well as discussing the materials we find on the reading list, is to carry out some sort of survey of our own.

F: That's the point. It's all very well for official bodies to give their advice about healthy behaviour. No doubt it's based on scientific research. But we need to find out how that message is heard. I mean, how people react to what they hear. Health education is as much about communication as it is about science. ***Q21*** ***Q22*** ***Q23***

E: I've never done a survey before. How do we go about it?

B: We did some simple attitude surveys at school as part of a community work project in our final year. It's not that difficult. The main things are to decide who we're going to survey and what we're going to ask them. Let's do a survey of our classmates'views on healthy behaviour. Then, we'll analyse their opinions and discuss them in our essays, pointing out of course that the survey is just a small-scale sample.

F: As I see it, we need to ask two sorts of questions. One sort will be about the traditional idea of healthy behaviour, I mean, not getting sick. The second type of question we'll need to ask is about the new concept of wellness, that is, doing something positive to maintain our health.

E: That makes it much clearer! Now for the fun part. What questions are we going to ask them?

B: Let's make a list… er… traditional behaviours first… let me see.

Keeping warm outdoors. That's what my granny used to say. Washing your hands before meals. We were never allowed to sit to table before we had! And of course eating three square meals a day. Now someone else have a go. ***Q24-29***

F: Well, for doing something active to stay in good health I'd say taking regular exercise was important. . . healthy eating, too.

E: And let's not forget staying positive.

V: That is the end of Section 3. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 4

Section 4

(V: Voice over S: Speaker)

V: You are going to hear parts of a talk about recent industrial developments in Australia. First, you will have a chance to look at Questions 30 to 40.

Now listen to the talk and answer Questions 30 to 40.

S: The automotive industry is one of Australia's major manufacturing activities, accounting for approximately 6 % of total manufacturing value added and ***Q30*** approaching 1 % of Australia's gross domestic product. ***Q31***

The Australian automotive manufacturing industry comprises four vehicle manufacturers and around 200 component makers. All of Australia's passenger ***Q32*** motor vehicle manufacturers are subsidiaries of overseas parents. Many, but not all, of the supplier companies are subsidiaries of international supplier corporations. The increasing global integration of Australia's automotive industry is illustrated through the establishment of a number of joint ventures between Australian and Asia Pacific component suppliers, and its substantial exports of both vehicles and components.

The size of the Australian automotive market has grown steadily over the past few years, with new motor vehicle sales now in excess of 750, 000 units annually. Australian ***Q33*** production of passenger motor vehicles in 2001 was around 350,000 vehicles. ***Q34***

Overall, in 2001, Australia exported US $ 2.6 billion of automotive products, reflecting the high quality and global competitiveness of the industry. This included over 110, 000 vehicles, worth some US $ 1 .7 billion, to more than 20 countries with substantial exports to the Middle East, the USA and New Zealand.

While currently Australia exports only US $ 7 million of automotive components to China, China's accession to the WTO is expected to create significant trade opportunities for the two nations in both automotive goods and services.

Now, I'd like to introduce a new device to save energy in buildings. Australian scientists have unveiled a breakthrough computer tool for the design of a new generation of energy-efficient buildings.

Called Energy Express, it provides sophisticated computing power that can estimate the operational energy consumption of a building and calculate the costs **Q35-36** before construction begins. Operating energy costs are estimated using electricity and gas tariff data supplied by the generating companies and then the energy cost savings can be compared with the cost of the design option and other factors to produce the most cost-effective design. **Q37**

Energy Express will be available in two versions — one for architects and the other for engineers. Both models can 'talk'to each other, improving communication and reducing design errors.

Energy Express for Architects has an easy-to-use computer model to evaluate the energy impacts of the building envelope, and the shading and operating options, leading to optimum energy consumption and cost. Importantly these calculations are generated from the actual design without the need to input detailed heating, ventilation and cooling data.

Energy Express looks at variations in a building's design, such as its layout and orientation, its materials and insulation, and its lighting and temperature systems. Energy Express then evaluates and compares options. At the same time Energy Express assesses the operation of the building, monitoring such factors as thermostat settings, schedules, and heating, ventilation and air-conditioning controls. **Q38**

Energy Express for Engineers offers similar features, but also incorporates tools for evaluating the required heating and cooling capacity of the air-conditioning system and for detailed analysis of air-conditioning options. Its in-built three-dimensional computer-aided design system enables the user to draw in the outline of the building (the external walls) and to divide the internal space into thermal zones (internal walls), without needing to calculate wall and floor area measurements. Data from CAD programs saved in drawing exchange format (DXF) can easily be read into CSIRO Energy Express to aid geometric modeling. The DXF image forms a background, over which the walls and windows are drawn. After the building outline is entered, users can stretch, move or change the position of walls or any other design element by clicking-and-dragging a computer mouse.

V: That is the end of Section 4. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

In the real test you would now have ten minutes to transfer your answers to the Listening Answer Sheet.

Tape script

Practice Test 4

Section 1

(R: Recorded voice O: Operator C: Caller)

You will hear a conversation in a hotel. First, you have some time to look at Questions 1 to 3. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 1 to 3.

R: Thank you for calling K&G Office Supplies. Your call has been placed in a queue. A customer service operator will be with you shortly.

O: Good morning. How can I help you?

C: Yes, I have a brochure listing your line of stationery but it doesn't detail the colour, size or anything else.

O: Sorry, but the brochure, I think is for the last year. We now have a new catalogue for the customers.

C: Okay. Is it alright for me to order right now?

O: Sure. And who am I speaking to?

C: Yes, this is Jack Kordell from Hunter's Office Supplies. ***Q1***

O: Okay, Jack Cordel. Is your name spelled C-O-R-D-E-L.

C: No. It's Kordell with a "K" and two "l". That's K-O-R-D-E-L-L.

O: Airight, Mr. Kordell. And can I just confirm your account number and the name of your company?

C: Sure. The account number is 560 6492. ***Q2***

O: 560 6492, so the company is Hunter Office Supplies.

C: No. It's Hunter's, with apostrophe.

O: Ok, I'll just fix that on the system. Hunter's. ***Q3***

Before the conversation continues, you have some time to look at the Questions 4 to 10. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 4 to 10.

O: And what would you like to order, Mr. Kordell?

C: Floppy disks. ***Q4***

O: What colour? Black, white, yellow, green or beige, whatever you want, pretty much really.

C: Oh, then make it 10 boxes of blue ones. Do you have that colour? ***Q5***

O: Yes, but they're a bit more expensive than the black and white.

C: That's alright. I'm not paying, anyway.

O: Good, floppy disks. And what else? Anything you can think of, notepad, envelope, card indexes, clipboard.

C: What we do need is folders.

O: Okay. We've got them in stock already and there are some new colours and different sizes.

C: What size is available?

O: There is the normal A4 size and the latest new size for A3 paper. And there are various colours also.

C: Well, make it blue. Oh, on a second thought, I wanna try the yellow one, which is more eye-catching. Is that alright for you?

O: Perfectly alright. And how many would you like to order?

C: Let me see. I'll need 100 for A4 size.

O: And how about the A3 one?

C: Alright, just make it half for A3.

O: Got it. And what about those tiny stuff say paper clip, drawing pin ?

C: Not really, I think, at least for the time being. But can you please send me a copy of your new catalogue? ***Q9***

O: Sure. I'll send one with the order. You'll find it much easier to remember what you need if you have the catalogue in front of you next time. Or maybe we can fax that to you once we get update.

C: Yes, surely. The fax number is 500 4483. And when can you deliver them?

O: Should be with you tomorrow afternoon, before 3 o'clock. Is that alright for you?

C: Fine, thanks very much.

O: Anytime.

Section 2

You will hear a radio program talking about healthy computing. First, you have some time to look at Questions 11 to 14. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 11 to 14.

A: Okay, well, thanks everyone for coming. Our speaker today is Brandy Edward. Brandy's a physiotherapist and she's going to give us some advice about healthy

computing. Over to you, Brandy.

B: Thanks. Now, I imagine that anyone who works on a computer fairly regularly has the odd backache or neck ache from time to time. Well, you shouldn't ignore symptoms like that, they can lead to more serious problems.

There's a condition which has been in the news a lot recently, called Repetitive Strain Injury

or RSI. It's usually associated with computer operators, but actually it can affect anyone who spends a lot of time working in one fixed position. Factory workers are an obvious example, because there's very little scope for movement when you're working on ***Q11*** a production line. And shop assistants can also suffer from RSI, especially if their work ***Q12*** involves repetitive tasks like filing shelves or operating the till. But there's another group you may not think of immediately and there's musicians. They're also at risk because of ***Q13*** the repetitive movements they make.

It's not that easy to be precise about the number of people who are suffering from RSI, but a recent study suggested that around 500,000 workers in the UK are affected. ***Q14*** And of course that means not only discomfort for the employees concerned, but also lost production for their employers.

And, of course, there's a cost to the economy as well. I'm not sure what the figure would be, but I do know that the number of disability claims relating to RSI has gone up dramatically in recent years. Back in 1990, the percentage of total disability claims was ***Q15*** just 1.7 percent, but by 1998. this had gone up to 22.5 percent. So almost a quarter. And it's a trend that looks set to continue.

Before the program continues, you have some time to look at the Questions 15 to 20. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 15 to 20.

B: So what causes RSI? Well, what happens when you stay in one position for any length of time is that you're only using part of your body. That means that certain ***Q16*** muscles and ligaments aren't moved or stretched. As a result, they tighten up, and this leads to problems. It's a very painful condition and it can take months of rest to recover from it.

And is there any way of avoiding these problems? Well, first of all, try not to spend too long on any one task. If you've got a lot of typing to do, try to take a mini-break every ten minutes or so. Just look away from the computer and move your shoulders, arms and wrists. Then every half an hour, you should take a longer break away from your desk. Go ***Q17***

and have a cup of coffee, make a phone call or just stretch your legs for a few moments.

Other things to think about: well, first and foremost you need a chair that provides proper support for your lower back. If it's adjusted to the right height, your feet should rest comfortably on the floor and there should be no pressure on the underside of your thighs. ***Q18***

The desk or table you work at needs to be the right height too. When you're using the keyboard, your forearms should be roughly horizontal, and your wrists should be straight. ***Q19*** Avoid bending them up or down. And to minimize stretching, have the keyboard immediately in front of you, and any documents you need within easy reach.

Lastly, take good care of your eyes. Don't have the computer monitor near a window or lamp, because this can cause reflections. And make sure the screen isn't too bright or too dark. Use the control on the monitor to adjust the brightness to a comfortable level. ***Q20*** And remember to keep the screen clean!

If you do think you're developing a problem, stop doing whatever it is that causes pain. Go and see a doctor straightaway, because early treatment is the key to success.

Well, that's all there's time for. I hope what I've said has been useful. And I wish you all healthy computing!

Section 3

You will hear a radio program talking about healthy computing. First, you have some time to look at Questions 21 to 27. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 21 to 27.

P: Hello, with me in the studio to discuss the future of work, I have Jeremy Sanford, who's an economist…

J: Hello.

P: … and Caroline Clark, who's one of the new breed of home-workers.

C: Hello.

P: Now, a report published last week says we can all look forward to working much shorter hours in future. Forgive me for sounding skeptical, but haven't we heard all this before? Jeremy…

J: Well, it's true the labour market is still pretty traditional at this point in time, but in ten or twenty years, we'll definitely see some massive changes.

P: Such as? Can you give us some examples?

J: Well, by 2020 there will be a lot more people on temporary contracts. We estimate that the number of temporary workers will rise by twenty to 25 percent. ***Q23*** The idea

of a job for life is already a thing of the past, of course, and people are going to have to become even more flexible. We also believe that there will be fewer people working in traditional office surrounding, and that around 50 percent of workers will be working from home in some way. ***Q21***

P: Like Caroline here?

J: That's right.

P: But how do you know there are changes on the horizon?

J: Well, we did a survey of 200 companies, and 60 percent said they thought there would be significant organizational changes in the next ten years. If that many companies are expecting change, I think we have to take the idea very seriously.

P: Right.

J: And also a lot comes down to statistics, we know, for example, that there won't be enough young workers by 2020. That's because of the falling birth rate in Europe. At the same time, with better health care, better nutrition and so on, people are living much longer. That means that more than half the adult population of Europe will be over 50 before long. So obviously that'll create a gap in the labour market. ***Q24***

P: Well, I suppose that could mean more opportunities for oldies like us, Jeremy! But what about the workplace of the future? Are we really going to see the so-called paperless office? ***Q22***

J: Yes, I think we are. Filing cabinets full of documents will be a thing of the past. What we'll have instead is electronic screens which have all the characteristics of paper.

P: Caroline, you're shaking your head…

C: Personally, I don't see the paperless office happening. Not until we start changing habits in schools.

P: Okay. Let's turn to you now, Caroline. You work a three-day week, is that right?

C: Yes.

P: And what made you decide to leave a full-time job and work from home?

C: Well, basically I felt I wanted the time to do other things, apart from work. I wanted the chance to enjoy a few leisure activities, for example. And I think a lot of other workers feel the same as me these days. Single mothers, for example, who want more time for childcare. ***Q25***

P: Yes. That's true.

C: And also I used to spend two hours a day traveling to and from the office by bus, and commuting is quite stressful, obviously, especially when the bus is late or there's

some big hold-up. So avoiding that is another big advantage. And I also feel I can be more productive at home, because you don't get so many distractions. In the office, the phone's ringing all the time, and there are visitors and meetings. ***Q27*** ***Q26***

Before the conversation continues, you have some time to look at the Questions 28 to 30. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 28 to 30.

P: And is there anything you miss about your old job in the office?

C: Yes, you do feel a bit isolated sometimes. In a funny way, I miss the coffee break and the chance to chat with colleagues. ***Q28***

P: So workers of the future may end up missing the office, Jeremy?

J: Well, I think the office will still exist, not so much for processing information, as it is now, but mainly so you can meet other people. There will always be times when a face-to-face meeting is better than a telephone conversation or an e-mail. And it's also important to make the point that flexible working doesn't necessarily mean working from home. You'll be able to work anywhere you choose, really, so long as you have your laptop computer and somewhere to plug it in. ***Q29*** ***Q30***

P: So it's definitely not the end of work as we know it?

J: No Jam afraid.

P: Well, on the reassuring note, my thanks to Jeremy and Caroline. Next week, we'll be discussing the future of the motor car…

Section 4

You will hear a lecture on film study. First, you have some time to look at Questions 31 to 37. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 31 to 37.

Right, if everyone's here. .. what I'd like to do in this first session of the Film Studies module is to take a brief look at the development of cinematography and pick out a few landmarks along the way. Okay?

Now, the history of moving pictures begins with the camera, obviously. And the history of the camera goes way back to the 11th century, and something called the 'camera obscure', which was used in Arabia for observing solar eclipses. Over the centuries, the camera obscure principle was developed into a tool for drawing. But this had serious limitations as a camera, because there was no way of actually fixing the image. ***Q31***

Then from the 17th century, we have the so-called 'magic lantern', which is really the forerunner of today's film projector. This began life as a way of showing scientific pictures, but because it could tell a story, the magic lantern became most widely used ***Q32***

for the purposes of entertainment, and in the 19th century some very elaborate and expensive models were developed.

The first instrument which showed naturally moving pictures was the so-called 'Kinetoscope', nicknamed the 'peep-hole machine', and this was patented by Thomas Edison in 1894. The disadvantage with this was that the film could only by seen by one person at a time. So, although it was a great step forward, the Kinetoscope never achieved great popularity. ***Q33***

And then, around the year 1895, we reach the beginning of cinematography proper. It was in that year that the Lumiere brothers showed off the world's first projection system to an audience in Paris. Incidentally, the film they screened with the new system showed a train approaching a station, and apparently it was so realistic that some of the audience ran out of the building in terror. And the same, the movies had been born. ***Q34***

As time went on, directors experimented with different kinds of film. One of the biggest successes of the early years was also the first Western film ever made. This was a film called The Great Train Robbery, shot in 1903, and it paved the way for the careers of the great cowboy heroes like John Wayne. ***Q35***

As you know, the early films were silent, and usually accompanied by piano music. There were a few short experimental sound films during the early twenties, but it wasn't until 1927 that the first full-length sound film was produced. This was the famous The Jazz Singer, starring Al Jolson. At first, the film industry saw sound in films as just a gimmick which wouldn't last, but the Jazz Singer was so successful, they had to think again. ***Q36***

The final piece of the jigsaw was the arrival of Technicolor. This was first seen in a cartoon made by Disney in 1932. however, colour movies were expensive and difficult to produce, and it was 30 years or so before they completely replaced black and white. ***Q37***

Before the lecture continues, you have some time to look at the Questions 38 to 40. Now listen carefully and answer Questions 38 to 40.

Now, a word about the studios. The American film industry originally grew up on the east coast, in New York and Philadelphia. But filmmakers needed more reliable weather, and in 1910, many of them headed from all-year-round sunshine, they found plenty of cheap land available where they could create studios and build houses. ***Q38*** Another attraction was the low wages for all the various workers they needed to make films. ***Q39*** And California also offered incredibly varied landscapes for every type of movie. ***Q40***

So directors and film stars poured into the little town of Hollywood, and the population expanded by an incredible 700 percent in just ten years. And in no time at all,

the name ‘Hollywood’meant just one thing: movies.

Tape script

Practice Test 5

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the Listening Question Booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

(D: Dad H: hannah)

In this section, You will hear a telephone conversation between Hannah and her father. First, look at Questions 1 to 5.

20 seconds pause

You will see that there is an example which has been done for you. On this occasion only the conversation relating to this will be played first.

D: Hello? 992846.

H: Dad? Is that you?

D: Hannah?

H: Dad. I’m phoning …

D: The line isn’t very clear.

H: Yes, I know, I’m on a mobile and the signal isn’t very good. I’ll see if I can move … is that any better?

D: Yes. That’s much better. Just don’t move.

H: I’ll try not to.

Now we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen because you will not hear the recording a second time. First, you have another chance to look at Questions 1 to 5.

10 second pause

Listen carefully and answer Questions 1 to 5.

D: Hello? 992846.

H: Dad? Is that you?

D: Hannah?

H: Dad. I'm phoning …

D: The line isn't very clear.

H: Yes, I know, I'm on a mobile and the signal isn't very good. I'll see if I can move … is that any better?

D: Yes. That's much better. Just don't move.

H: I'll try not to.

D: Have you found a place to live yet?

H: Yes! I think I have at last.

D: Wonderful!

H: I'm relieved, because I'm fed up looking. I didn't think it was going to take me three weeks. ***Q1***

D: It hasn't been easy for you. I suppose it's the beginning of the academic year and you have all the new students looking for places as well.

H: Yes, that's one reason. But this place is also full of new technology companies and there are lots of young people looking for somewhere to live. And you know what that means? ***Q2***

D: Higher rents as well.

H: Yes. Much higher.

D: Well, tell me, how much is it?

H: It isn't cheap for this area. It's 400 pounds a month. ***Q3***

D: That is much more than you had expected.

H: Yes, it is, but I can't face looking any more. I want a place where I can put my things, instead of living out of a suitcase. I don't want to stay in this hotel any longer. ***Q4***

D: I guess not. So what's the new place like?

H: Oh, it's really, really nice.

D: Oh, good.

H: It's in a very quiet street. It's a second-floor flat with one double bedroom, a large living room, kitchen and toilet and bathroom. ***Q5***

D: Sounds very nice.

H: Oh it is. And guess what?

D: Yes?

H: It's got a small roof terrace looking on to the garden at the back.

D: Great.

H: And it's big enough to have my plants and a small table and chairs.

D: Brilliant.

Hannah goes on to talk with her father. Look at Questions 6 to 10,

20 second pause

Write the answers to Questions 6 to 10

D: Now, what's the address?

H: It's 22b Whitehart Road.

D: 22e.

H: No, 22b. B for … banana. ***Q6***

D: Right. And it's Whitehart Road.

H: Yes.

D: And the postcode?

H: You know, I don't think … I've … got it.

D: Okay.

H: No … here it is. It's EX15 9RJ.

D: This line is bad. Is that EX50?

H: No it's EX15. ***Q7***

D: Okay. I don't think I know the road.

H: It's a side road. But you do know the area because it's off Garret Lane.

D: Oh right. Which end?

H: The other end from the stadium.

D: So it won't be too noisy then.

H: You can still hear it from here when there's a match on.

D: Mmm. When are we going to see you?

H: Well, I was going to come down on Friday evening after work. And then we could bring my things by van on Saturday afternoon. I want to move all of my stuff out to give you and Mum more space. ***Q8***

D: We'll need to hire a van then.

H: It's okay. I'll pay for it.

D: No. No. Don't worry. It'll be a gift from your Mum and me.

H: Oh, Dad. It's okay I …

D: No, I won't hear of it. We'll pay.

H: Oh, all right. Thanks, Dad.

D: And if you're taking everything we might need to hire a container lorry.

H: Oh, Dad!!

D: I'm only joking.

H: I know.

D: I'll hire the van for the Saturday then. I can pick it up first thing in the morning. ***Q9***

H: Right.

D: And then return it in the evening. ***Q9***

H: Are you sure you don't want to stay overnight?

D: No, I'd best get back the same day. You know what your Mum's like. She'll only worry. If I remember rightly, it's about three hours by road? ***Q10***

H: Yes, roughly.

D: Well, if we leave by lunch time, we'll be there mid-afternoon.

H: Okay.

D: Then a couple of hours to unpack.

H: Then …

D: We could go to a nice restaurant round the corner.

H: Definitely. My treat!

D: You're on. But I'll have to be away by about seven-thirtyish.

H: Okay.

D: Right then. Ahm … Mum wants to have a word. I'll see you Friday.

H: Bye, Dad.

D: I'll hand you over to her … bye.

That is the end of Section 1. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2 You will hear a news program. Look at Questions 11 to 18.

20 seconds pause

As you listen to the first part of the news answer Questions 11 to 18 according to the information given in the talk.

And now for our main headlines on Southern Local News for today. First of all, the report relating to the proposed motorway and other developments around the village of Tartlesbury was published this morning. And, as has been expected, it has created quite ***Q11*** a lot of interest. The new motorway will pass along the north side of the village, crossing

the River Teeme less than half a kilometer from the well-known beauty spot, Streeve Ford, to the north-east of the village off from the Ford, where many children play.

But that is not the end of it. There are also plans to build a thousand houses on farmland west of the village. And on top of that there are proposals to build an industrial estate for **Q12** new technology companies on the site of the old steel works on the edge of the village. **Q13** A new centre with a swimming pool and a very wide range of sports facilities, and a large **Q14** supermarket with other shops are also planned next to the housing estate.

Mr Jones, a local farmer we spoke to early today, is strongly against the plans. But the local council is pushing for them to be adopted in full. They say that new housing is needed in the area and that it is an opportunity to take advantage of government grants for setting up new technology developments. The mayor, Mr Funn, says: 'We must make every effort to do our part for the economy of the country and for the local people. This is a golden opportunity to put Tartlesbury on the map.' **Q15**

Reactions to Mr Funn's comments have been quick to come. Surprisingly, when we contacted the spokesman of the local conservation group, he was very much for the planned developments. But not all the local groups support the scheme. And, unlike the **Q16** Mayor, the local MP Mrs Wright is very much against the planned developments. **Q17**

Mr Khan, a local shopkeeper, had this to say: 'People are absolutely horrified at what **Q18** is being proposed here. This is just a chance for some people to make money quickly. But I can assure you that if they think that local people are going to be a walkover, they have another think coming. Of course, we welcome the jobs that the new technology park will bring, but we feel that the large increase in housing and the proposed motorway will destroy the character of the area.'

I think this is a debate that is going to run on for quite some time and we here on Local News will keep you informed.

Now you will hear the rest of the news, look at Questions 19 and 20.

10 seconds pause

Answer Questions 19 and 20.

And now for something quite different. This year's exam results have just come out and there are a lot of happy faces out there. It would seem that the number of young people going on to university from the local College in Upton, which is not far from Tartlesbury, has increased by 25% this year. All those who have applied to go to **Q19** university or into teacher-training colleges have found places. This is the first time that there has been a 100% success rate at the College. We spoke earlier to the Principal **Q20**

of the College, who said she was very proud of all those who had achieved their aims and she wished them every success in the future.

There will be another news bulletin at 11 p.m. and for now it's back to more music from around the world.

That is the end of Section 2. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3. In this section you will hear a conversation between two students and a tutor. They are talking about essays. First look at Questions 21 to 25.

20 seconds pause

Now as you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer Questions 21 to 25.

(Dr.: Dr. Woodham C: Carl P: Pamela)

Dr.: So, Pamela, here's your essay. And Carl, you've already got yours back. Anything you want to ask or any comments?

C: Can you just go over again for us how the marks for our essays go towards our final grade? ***Q25***

Dr.: Well, mmm, over the year you are meant to write five main essays for this course. ***Q21***

C: Yes.

Dr.: And each essay's marked out of 20, which gives you a total of 100 marks.

C: Yes?

Dr.: This course work makes up 50% of your marks for the year, with the other 50% coming from the written exam. ***Q22***

C: Right. So the five essays contribute to 50% of our final grade for the year.

Dr.: Yes.

C: You gave me 18 out of 20 for this essay, which gives me a total of 9% towards my final grade for the year. ***Q23***

Dr.: Mmm, and …

P: And with 14 for last one, I've got 7%. ***Q24***

Dr.: Yes, Pamela. Does that clarify it?

P: Yes.

C: Mmm. Yes.

P: We did have it explained to us at the beginning of the course.

C: When?

P: In the first tutorial.

Dr.: Okay. I think we had better move on now. About your last essay, have either of you any questions or comments?

Before the conversation continues, look at questions 26-30.

20 seconds pause

Listen and complete Questions 26-30.

C: You gave me 18 for this paper. What was the big difference between this piece and the previous one? I actually thought the first one was better!

Dr.: Well, there was quite a marked difference.

C: Really?

Dr.: Yes. It looked as if you had actually done quite a bit of research. You had quite a lot of relevant examples, especially on the historical side. You even found some information that I was not even aware of! Your sources were also very sound. And on top of that, your answer was very well organized indeed and the writing style was very elegant. ***Q26*** ***Q27***

C: Oh. Thank you very much!

Dr.: I must say that it was the best piece of writing for a paper that we've seen for quite some time.

C: I have to say, though, it took me a very long time to put it together.

P: How long?

C: At least two weeks.

Dr.: But it was well worth it.

C: Can I just ask you if it is possible to rewrite the first essay of the term? It's really brought my average down.

Dr.: I'm sorry, but it's impossible. ***Q28***

C: Is there no way to do it?

Dr.: I'm afraid not.

C: Okay. Right. I'll just have to try to do better than average on the others.

Dr.: And Pamela?

P: Well, to be honest, on the whole I am happy with my marks.

C: Again, your research was very good. And you gave quite a long list of source material, which was very good.

P: I spent quite a lot of time on this essay, more than the others.

Dr.: Well, again, it shows.

P: What about the organization? I was a bit worried about that.

Dr:. Your organization, I have to say, was excellent. ***Q29***

P: Oh!

Dr.: But as regards your style …

P: Yes?

Dr.: It is slightly too informal here and there. I think you need to tighten this up a little.

P: Mmm, okay. I only wish I'd put a bit more effort into the first one as well now. But I would like to know how I can get my marks up even higher. What do I have to do, specifically?

Dr.: Well, your work could do with being more thoroughly checked. You have quite a few spelling mistakes.

P: Yes, I know. If it's anything. I think it's the computer.

Dr.: Mhmmm?

P: Well, I am not very good at typing, two fingers really, and when I finish something like this I find it difficult, even depressing, to go over it carefully again.

Dr.: But it's affecting your marks.

P: Mmmmm.

Dr.: Your previous essay was much better than this one. Sometimes, it's difficult to follow what's being said because of the frequency of mistakes. A couple of years ago the university authorities would have been more lenient. But now they are very hot on presentation and have been coming down heavily on things like grammar and spelling. ***Q30***

P: Mmmmm.

Dr.: In fact, I am obliged to deduct marks from every piece of work which is not handed in fairly free of mistakes.

That is the end of Section 3. You will now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

Now turn to section 4

Section 4. In this section you will hear a lecture on life at work which will be giving as a part of series of lectures on productivity and work practices. First look at Questions 31-40.

30 seconds pause

Now listen to the lecture and answer Questions 31 to 40.

Good afternoon, my name is Dr Charles Butt and I shall be giving you a series of lectures on productivity and work practices over the coming weeks. There will be ten lectures in the mornings as part of this course and, in addition, there will be three lectures in the evenings from six to eight which will be given by outside speakers. ***Q31***

I would like first to look at a recent report on life at work. The report shows that the average British worker takes less than half an hour for lunch, 27 minutes to be precise, and that sick leave is on the increase. The drop in the length of time spent on lunch was

nine minutes when compared to last year, down from 36 minutes. According to the report, this is the first time that the average lunch break has fallen below half an hour. **Q32**

As regards sick leave, you can see that the average figure is ten days per year, that's up by one day in 2002 compared to 2001. While physical illness was given as the most common reason for absence in the case of non-manual workers, stress was the most common cause of long-term absence. It's worth noting here that nine out of ten workers claim that stress is a problem in their organization and that eight out of ten bosses are feeling more stressed than ever before. I would just like to say here that we will be looking at the stress in work and study at a later date. And we will be looking particularly at ways of dealing with it in studying, particularly for exams. You can see from the calendar that Professor Appleyard will be giving a lecture on this topic the week after next. The report also says that just below 50% of workers claim that they were taking less time off for holidays than they were entitled to. I am not sure that this will be believed by the employers. Previous surveys have suggested that about one-third of days that have been taken by workers as days off sick were regarded by bosses as not being the result of genuine illness. Some more hard data is required to corroborate both these claims. **Q33** **Q34** **Q35**

All this suggests that employers are driving their workers too hard. The effects of over-working mean that workers are now being stretched beyond their limits both physically and mentally. This is borne out by the increase in sick leave. However, looked at from the employers'point of view, the picture may not be the same. Employers say that workers protest too much, but bearing in mind the data about the number of bosses feeling much more stress than before, we need to think about this carefully. It's interesting to note that productivity has gone up in many areas of industry. In 2001, the local car plant had one of the sharpest increases in average productivity with the number of vehicles per employee rising by over 30% a year. A new assembly line came into operation at the beginning of 2002, affecting productivity which increased to the 100-vehicles-per-worker mark by the end of the year. This is a stunning achievement for an industry which was not long ago considered to be collapsing. **Q36** **Q37** **Q38** **Q39**

It would be interesting to do a survey of the work life at the plant. Those of you who have opted to do the project and reduce the number of essays you have to do may want to look into this. Please see me at the end of the lecture. Right now, let us move on … **Q40**

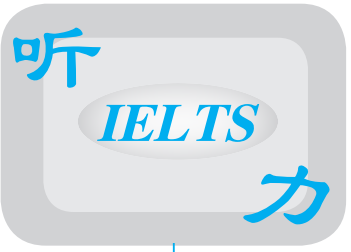
That is the end of the Listening test. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

30 seconds pause

You now have ten minutes to transfer your answers to the listening answer sheet.

附录二

最新雅思听力机经选编



Version 09117

Section 1 介绍关于展览会的咨询（exhibition）

1. 25th June
2. demonstrations
3. use
4. questions
5. hardware
6. on the internet
7. $210
8. sky dome
9. subway
10. Cameras

Section 2 介绍澳大利亚机场检查违禁物

11. educate people
12. 440
13. they stay calm
14. 52,000
15. will be given a warning
16. be dealt with by the customs
17. plant seeds
18. paper
19. labels
20. two to ten days

Section 3 = Version 07148 Section 3

Section 4 = Version 08131 Section 4

Version 09118

Section 1 = Version 30079 Section 1

Section 2 卡通展（comics exhibition）

11. students
12. comics
13. discussion
14. print
15. politician —lost for ages
16. Queen —own by the nation
17. politian
18. event
19. old man—psychiatrist
20. family situation

Section 3 = Version 06108 Section 3

Section 4 = Version 08125 Section 4

Version 09119

Section 1 = Version 07142 Section 1

Section 2 关于节日活动介绍的广播

Festival	Features	Problems
Festival A	11. live music	Limited room for 12. parking
Festival B	Suitable for 13. families Children can14. feed animals	15. crowded
Festival C	颁奖 16. arrangement	17. easy to get lost

18. bring sun hat
19. bring drinks
20. special offer: bus tickets

Section 3 新生入学介绍

21. registered with Medical Centre
22. Student Union
23. clubs
24. self-access lab
25. electronic dictionary
26. help understanding codes indifferent subjects
27. text structure
28. references
29. PowerPoint
30. outline

Section 4 医疗调查

31. 谁帮助调查？选：B．外国学生
32. 问卷针对的群体？选：B．工作的男士
33. 问卷的目的？选：A．收集更多的数据
34. 调查初期发现的问题？选：A．媒体误导了人们关心的医疗问题
35. 为什么进一步研究？选：A．findings for government
36. 最大的问题？选：B．people unwilling to answer
37. people in the street，选：someone was angry with her
38. undergraduate student，选：hope his information be confidential
39. colleague student，选：D．kept changing his mind to answer
40. tutor，选：A．don't tell his job

Version 09120

Section 1 = Version 30086 Section 1

Section 2 公司介绍

11. 旅游公司提供什么服务？选：A．travel packages
12. 这里工作的好处？选：C．supportive atmosphere
13. 员工主要做什么？选：B．with computer
14. store room
15. coffee machine
16. kitchen
17. receptionist

18. Thursday
19. front desk
20. tax

Section 3 学经济学的学生不想读统计学，咨询换课

21. 专业：Economics
22. 为什么统计学很难：have difficult to understand ideas
23. 统计学是必修课：compulsory course
24. 老师开导学生，希望学生把这课当作是一个挑战：challenge
25. secretary
26. 如果不学，会记入学习档案：academic record
27. administration
28. Class Representative
29. Computer Centre
30. Thursday

Section 4 = Version 08134 Section 4

Version 09121

Section 1 = Version 07141 Section 1

Section 2 = Version 06125 Section 2

Section 3 学生和导师讨论论文分数

21 ～ 23 多选题

lack of accurate information

submit delay

writing style

24 ～ 26 选择题

24. 选：financial aid
25. 选：triple
26. 选：market expansion

27 ～ 30 填空题

27. reference
28. international newspaper

Section 4= Version 07142 Section 4

Version 09123

Section 1= Version 30049 Section 1

Section 2 = Version 30090 Section 2

Section 3 = Version 07102 Section 3

Section 4 关于 Cape Breton Mining。

31. 最早在哪里挖煤：cliffs

32. government develop the transport system

33. coal increased 40%

34. 很多人加入到挖矿的行业中，不少人来自 rural areas

35. 工作时间：spring

36. Scotland

37. a candle in a holder

38. fewer accidents

39. fixed with lock

40. mix with water

Version 09124

Section 1 = Version 08129 Section 1

Section 2 = Version 07138 Section 2

Section 3 两个学生讨论作业

21. delayed by: weather

22. visit: Environment Agency

23 ～ 26 配对题

A. Kate　　B. Harry　　C. both

23. take photographs — B

24. collect samples — A

25. interview —C

26. analysis data — B

27. Why Harry do presentation? 选：B. to complete the course

28. Why Kate doesn't want to write alone? 选：C. difficult

29. 为什么最后请别的同学？选：A. collect other opinions

Section 4= Version 30018 Section 4

Version 09125

Section 1= Version 06103 Section 1

Section 2= Version 07142 Section 2

Section 3 computer technology 对教学的影响

Section 4= Version 06119 Section 4

Version 09126

Section 1 某女士辞职后准备换工作，一个男士通过电话向她介绍报纸广告中的公司

Company name	Requirements
A	1．weekend job 2．电话：900641
B	公司生产一些 garden 的工具，如 3．tools 4．training
C	公司生产 5．carpets 需要维护 6．website

7 ～ 10 配对题（每家公司对应的问题）

7．F（upset employee）

8．E（falling sales）

9．A（***surrounding***）

10．B（may lose job in the future）

Section 2 = Version 07107 Section 2

Section 3 关于儿童健康饮品调查项目的计划安排

21．调查目标：children

22．调查会做一个 diet research

23．trade figure

24．调查中会 check performance of similar product

25．section

26．description

27．booklet

28．checklist

29．managers

30．media

Section 4 = Version 08130 Section 4

Version 09127

Section 1 = Version 08113 Section 1

Section 2 = Version 30080 Section 2

Section 3 = Version 30085 Section 3

Section 4 = Version 37 Section 4

Version 09128

Section 1 = Version 30014 Section 1

Section 2 = Version 08122 Section 2

Section 3 = Version 30020 Section 3

Section 4 企业新产品的营销和顾客需求的关系

31 ～ 36 选择题

31．选：A　32．选：B　33．选：A　34．选：C

35．选：B　36．选：B

37 ～ 40 填空题

37．strategies　38．outcomes　39．direct　40．behavior

Version 09129

Section 1 度假租房咨询

1．邮编：TO34YU

2 ～ 10．租房环境的要求：

2．房子要有 3 rooms

3．要求房子靠近 south coast

4．quiet

5．near the farm 可以带着孩子玩

6．配有一个 garage

7．靠近 café

8．浴室要有一个 bath

9．厨房要有一个 freezer

10．联系人：Kesteven

Section 2 美术馆介绍

11．open gallery　12．on the street

13 ～ 20 表格题

Name	Nationality	Current interest
	13．Australian	14．theatre foyer 15．收集 old historical maps
	16．British	17．picture library 18．wildlife photograph
		19．sports photograph 20．design

Section 3 = Version 41 Section 3

Section 4 = Version 40101 Section 4

Version 09130

Section 1 女孩到商店面试场景。

1～3 填空题（个人信息表）

1．居住地点：Acacia Avenue

2．邮编：RA67BU

3．目前的专业：Photography

4～6 表格题（介绍女孩以前的工作）

4．1st job: flower shop

5．2nd job: nursery

6．3rd job: waitress

7～10 配对题（工作时间的喜好）

A．没问题　　B．不一定　　C．绝对不行

7．weekend: A

8．after 7:00 pm: C

9．holiday: A

10．lunch time: B

Section 2 = Version 30062 Section 2

Section 3 = Version 30044 Section 3

Section 4 大学毕业生就业问题

31．关于录取形式，选：A．the increase of application will decrease

32．关于曾经有的就业还做过的调查，选：B．poor instrument

33～35 填表题

33．telephone survey

34．学生的调查：case study

35．postal survey

36～40 填空题

学生的缺点：

36．lack problem solving skills

37．communication skills

university 的建议：

38．self-evaluation

employer 的主张：

39. participation of social activities

40. offer more future training

Version 09131

Section 1 介绍四种不同的住宿方式、价钱等

住 宿 方 式	要　　求
住宿方式 1	1. lunch is not included
住宿方式 2	2. must pay for one term
Name: 3. Studio	4. usually keep the contracts for £12 lunch is not included
住宿方式 3	5. electricity bill £43 6. water bill is £8 lunch is not included
Name: 7. Friendly Faces	8. fees from £35 to £80 Include 9. bills and 10. meals

Section 2 = Version 07139 Section 2

Section 3 = Version 30043 Section 3

Section 4 = Version 07106 Section 4

Version 09132

Section 1 家政服务咨询

1. location: Southwest
2. rooms: double bedroom
3. other room used as: office
4. lounge
5. extra service，选：A. changing bed linen lounge
6. thoroughly clean every three months，选：B. carpet
7. do washing，选：B. iron the clothes
8. address: Amyes Road
9. date of job: next Thursday
10. maximum time: 3 hours

Section 2 = Version 30081 Section 2

Section 3 导师和两个学生讨论写论文

21. the proposal will be，选：C. feedback to students
22. the target of the dissertation，选：B. research method
23. number of words，选：A. 6000

24. interview and observe many people
25. format
26. 可以 change project
27. 但要给 tutor note
28. 2 copies
29. deadline: 11th May
30. procedure

Section 4 关于 Water Bank 的介绍

31. the first dam: North Africa
32. 现在还在用的是 Romans 发明的 dam
33. 20 世纪的人认为 dam 是一个 symbol of progress
34. engineering achievement
35. water bank 可以把水称为 grey water or pump water
36. bacteria 活不了是因为少了 oxygen
37. 花费 a month
38. temperature
39. salt
40. gold industry

Version 09133

Section 1 电话咨询眼睛问题

1. post code: EL142BF
2. address: Queen's Avenue
3. family name: Atkinson
4. birthday: 1986
5. hospital Record: new
6. cause: bright
7. symptom: flashing
8. hospital name: Central Surgery
9. doctor's suggestion: rest
10. subscription: eyedrops

Section 2= Version 08138 Section 2

Section 3 师生探讨改善学校服务和设施状况

21 ～ 24 多选题

21. 学生希望保留 SAC 的原因，选：C. Help their study
22. 某些老师的意见，选：B. Move to another place
23. 老师的计划，选：D. Restrict the access
24. 搬走的缺点，选：C. Difficult to get help from teachers

25 ～ 30 填空题

25. reading materials
26. CD collection

27. workbooks
28. organize timetable
29. install alarm
30. restrict E-mail

Section 4 北美土著人建筑风格

31. made of branches
32. roof: layer of grass
33. shape: square
34. fixed settlement
35. similar to tent
36. dorm
37. mud
38. tower
39. angle
40. pressure of wind

Version 09134

Section 1 一女士搬家到悉尼，需要找房子

1. work
2. name: Sonmaton
3. child age: 3 years old
4. type of house: flat
5. preferred location: North

requirements：

6. near a park
7. need a pool
8. maximum rent: 650
9. date to move in: 15th December
10. hotel

Section 2 火灾预防知识讲座

11. 树叶要 soft
12. 树不要种的 too close
13. 树距离房子要 10-15 metres
14. gaps
15. 及时清理 rubbish
16. 避免 gas
17. insure all the family members know
18. 记得带上 radio
19. 火灾多发是在 October
20. volunteer's training

Section 3= Version 08136 Section 3

Section 4 湿地保护

31. as high as sea-levels
32. depth
33. in the sea, worms and shrimps eat plants for survival
34. rice cultivation

35 ～ 38 选择题

35. 选：water level too high
36. 选：走路的地方少了什么的
37. 选：residence problem

39. 主要食物：worms

40. 产卵季节：spring

Version 09135

Section 1= Version 08148 Section 1

Section 2= Version 08145 Section 2

Section 3 介绍 4 个主题报告

21. habits
22. chart
23. time
24. diet
25. space
26. students
27. closed
28. causes
29. test
30. clear

Section 4= Version 08120 Section 4

Version 09136

Section 1= Version 07109 Section 1

Section 2= Version 08146 Section 2

Section 3 学生和老师讨论论文

21. 4 years course
22. two placements
23. one seminar every week
24. exam at second semester
25. 所有的 lectures 必须参加
26. 所有的信息可以在 handbook 上找到

Section 4 对黑猩猩（chimpanzee）的研究

31 ～ 38 填空题

31. 研究方法：genetic 和 biological
32. chimpanzees learn through observation of each other
33. making tools
34. to open
35. use a stone hammer 去压碎坚果
36. considerable skills
37. another side of a river
38. population density

39 ～ 40 选择题

39．全文的结论是，选：A．黑猩猩 copy 人类行为

40．全文的结论，选：A．黑猩猩 modified over generations

Version 09137

Section 1 = Version 08135 Section 1

Section 2 = 介绍工作条件

Section 3 = Version 08140 Section 3

Section 4 = 本科生和研究生的注意事项，流程图和表格题

Version 09138

Section 1 举行宴会订酒店

1．Venue: Bridge Road　　2．conference center

3 ～ 7 配对题

A，B，C 分别是 3 家酒店

3．old-fashioned — A　　4．large garden — B

5．limited parking — A　　6．menu — B

7．*** — C

8 ～ 10 填空题

8．price: 4800　　9．3 courses including: drinks

10．contact: Cornell

Section 2 = Version 08144 Section 2

Section 3 澳大利亚风力发电

21．pump water　　22．carry out researches

23．noisy　　24．harm to birds

25．provide half of the energy in Australia　　26．timber

27．as big as a plane　　28．fund from government

29．made in Europe　　30．made of fiberglass and metal

Section 4 自动车设计竞赛

31．Computer Science

32．design needs to avoid the obstacles on the road such as rocks

33．video cameras

34 ～ 36 选择题

34．purpose of the competition，选：C．find some new designs

35．key to success is，选：C．mechanism

36．教授惊讶什么，选：B．successful

37 ～ 40 填表题

37．introductory seminar　　38．skills and experience

39．discuss ideas　　40．selection of teams

Version 09139

Section 1 ＝ Version 30039 Section 1

Section 2 如何节省汽车燃料消耗

11．可以改用 nature gas

12．小引擎（engine）的汽车燃油 not as heavy

13．至少同时搭载 2 个人

14．Tuesdays 加油可以节省开支

15．no need to fire the engine before starting the car

16．定期清理 oil filter

17．keep window closed

18．keep load empty

19．standard grade oil but higher ones

20．尽量行驶在 smooth road

Section 3 两个学生讨论人们的休闲安排

21 ～ 24 配对题

A．Jacqueline will do it only

B．Robby will do it only

C．Robby and Jacqueline will do it together

21．Who will do research on the Internet? 选：C

22．Who will do research in the library? 选：A

23．Who will check old materials of the city? 选：B

24．Who will make interviews with old citizens? 选：B

25 ～ 28 地图题

25．E．Café　　26．B．Prison

27．G．Railway station　　28．D．Storage warehouse

29 ～ 30 多选题

What are the TWO valuable topics they have agreed on? 选：B．E

A．leisure activity　　B．family

C．shopping　　D．work

E．medicine

Section 4= Version 08110 Section 4

Version 09140

Section 1= Version 30037 Section 1

Section 2 女士咨询房东房间物品

11 ～ 13 图表题

11．ON/OFF switch（上面一排最左边的开关）

12．reset button（下面一排中间的按钮）

13．warning light

14 ～ 18 一些生活用品的位置

key is on the shelf

map at the door

***in the drawer;

washing powder in the box

19．take-away telephone: 7723281

20．When is the Railway Museum closed: Thursday

Section 3 关于商业课题的讨论

21．research title: Business Retail Patterns

22 ～ 23．Why chose this topic?

increased population

consumers' attitudes

24．the purpose of research: to improve interview skills

25．statistics

26．teachers should have long-time overseas teaching experience

27．record of publications

28．college

29．tape recorder

30．room has Internet connection

Section 4 有机农业（organic farming）

31．organic farming is sustainable

32．advantage: sales

33．save energy in producing fertilizers and …

34．insects

35. potato
36. 10% lower
37. grass
38. C. organic farming in India increased
39. according to an international organic farming Review，选：B. organic farming is beneficial to wildlife
40. speaker's view on organic farming，选：C. demand dominate supply

Version 09141

Section 1= Version 08141 Section 1

Section 2 介绍学校中帮助找工作的机构和方式

11. special policy applies to overseas students
12. it will locate in the Woodside Campus
13. the enquiry office opens till 8:30 pm
14. the lawyer is only available on Tuesdays
15. university website will show the job information
16. Where can you find the latest news of new listed jobs? 选：C. parking center
17. employers will visit the school，选：C. throughout the year
18. the advantage of doing part-time job，选：B. good record
19. student salary will be，选：A. taxed
20. you shall contact with the boss via，选：A. writing

Section 3 = Version 30086 Section 3

Section 4 讲述了某人在轮船公司的经历。

31. Where did he get the ship experience? 选：C. first job
32. The company experienced, 选：A. immediately successful
33. Why did he want the mail contact? 选：A. faster
34. What did he do when he won the bid? 选：B. opened a new company
35. Why did he choose Boston? 选：Once he worked there
36. What could be revealed about the 1844 event? 选：Boston was not a good location
37. radio communication
38. newspapers were produced on the board, so the passengers would not feel uneasy during the journey

39 ～ 40. before 1912, paid more attention to the speed of the ships; afterwards, poured more in the decoration, compared to hotels

Version 09142

Section 1= Version 081206 Section 1 = Version 08114 Section 1

Section 2 电台节目介绍节日安排

name	time	content	souvenir
A		11．singing	12．copy of CD
B	13．every weekends		
C		14．face painting	
D		15．dancing lessons	
E			16．movie poster
		17．receipt of cooking fish	
			18．video
		19．baskets waving	
			20．T-shirts

Section 3 三个学生讨论作业，关于健康和美容产品的调查。

21．为什么选这个题目，选：Inspiration from an article

22．有个关于 finding（结论）的，选：A

23 ～ 26．影响消费者购买的因素：

23．price　　24．size of container

25．fashion　　26．smell

27 ～ 30．调查研究的方法：

27．选：C　　28．选：A

29．选：B　　30．选：C

Section 4 = Version 09130 Section 4

Version 09143

Section 1 预订旅游住宿。

1．flights and accommodation　　2．April

3．cheapest　　4．non-smoking room

5．Johna Smyth　　6．$110

7．Culture Centre　　8．camel

9．desert　　10．stars

Section 2= Version 06101 Section 2

Section 3 男女生讨论如何选课

21．photocopy

22. handout
23. A
24. B
25. C
26. 甲课程，选：“对数学有帮助”
27. 乙课程，选：practical examples
28. 丙课程，选：shorter than others
29. 丁课程，选：students of the last year
30. 戊课程，选：good tutor

Section 4 = Version 08144 Section 4

Version 09144

Section 1 女士电话咨询比赛情况

1 ～ 5 选择题

1. 问这次比赛的特点，选：C. length of race over 200km
2. 问今年是否报名参加比赛，选：B. have to wait for any opportunity
3. 帐篷的特点，选：A. tent will be protected
4. 选手自己准备的东西，选：C. snack***
5. 对参赛选手有些限制，选：C. regulate the amount of what they eat

6 ～ 10 填表题（个人信息表）

6. last name，M***jhon
7. phone/mobile phone，047***（4 个数字为一组，之间短暂停顿一下，然后一共 3/4 组数字，合起来是手机号）
8. nationality，British
9. address/E-mail，healthcare@xxxxxx
10. 从哪儿听说的这次比赛，from advertisement

Section 2 家长电话咨询学校预科课程（pre-learning class）

11. this class is for children from 3 months to 5 years old.
12. it is run as a cooperative by parents
13. 课程适用于 mixed age，文章说学校让各年龄的学生在一起学习
14. training 好像是说家长参加培训
15. do a special job
16. 家长要 attend a meeting
17. 家长还要多做 visits

18．mixed

19．reading

20．在课程正式开始前建议家长带孩子多去几次学校，这样使孩子增加信心：confidence

Section 3 = Version 08134 Section 3

Section 4 讲澳洲南北大铁路，从 Adelaide 到 Darwin。

31．修建的时候碰到的两个问题：economic and logistical problems

32．修铁路的时候，都用 camel（骆驼）运输

33．closed down

34．gap

35．profit

36．dry season

37．have opportunities to view sceneries

38．选 A：infrequent

39．Darwin 的优势，选：B．well place for international trade

40．现在铁路的问题，选：C．loss of goods during transporting

Version 09145

Section 1 跳舞课程介绍

1 ～ 4 配对题（有三种舞蹈）

A．Rapiod　　B．Booster　　C．Freestyle

1．for beginner — A

2．need bring a partner — B

3．student accounts always available — C

4．The teacher from Latin American — B

5．那个男的的名字：Rhys

6．课程开始的时间：18th June

7．Phonebook

8．建议穿 A．Leather shoes

9．most popular age group，选：C．30-39

10．那个男的说上全天的课的原因，选：C．因为提高得快

Section 2 = Version 08102 Section 2

Section 3 学习中心介绍

21．这个 center 是针对什么人服务的，选：C．all students at university

22．charge $20 for，选：B．all the services

23．需要提前预订是因为，选：A．Computer room has limited capacity

24．选：B．E-mails update

25 ～ 30 表格题

25．reception staff　　26．part-time

27．academic writing　　28．presentation

29．Summer School　　30．study skills

Section 4= Version 07142 Section 4

Version 09146

Section 1 预订农场活动

1．name: Pennington　　2．E-mail address: greenworld.com

3．home address: 66 Lake Road　　5．ID: UK765024EG

6．flat　　7．forest

8．organic food　　9．by bike

10．dance course

Section 2 = Version 09120 Section 2

Section 3 教授和学生讨论课程

21．照片可以储存记忆：preserve memories

22．计算机手机等可以显示状态：show off status

23．艺术品能反映品位：reflect tastes

24．personal identity

25．Sarah 问对 interviewer 有什么要求？选：C．不同课程

26．Sarah 担心 interview 的时间凑不够，教授说学生实际很能讲的

27．教授说写论文时要首先说明为什么选这个课题，选：the reason why choose these interviewers

28．四月底要完成什么，选：完成调查分析

Section 4 = Version 07148 Section 4

Version 09147

Section 1 为爸爸庆祝生日选酒店事宜

1 ～ 5 配对题

A．Royal Hotel　　B．Star Hotel

C．Winchester Hotel　　D．All of three

需要配对的是一些 hotel 的特点：

Example: booking online: B（Star Hotel）

1．sea view — B Star Hotel

2．disable access — D all of above

3．the ground for kids — C Winchester Hotel

4．choice of food — A Royal Hotel

5．private dining room — A Royal Hotel

6．group discount — C Winchester Hotel

7 ～ 8 女士要求男士做两件事情：

7．send a deposit to the hotel

8．make invitations

9 ～ 10 注意事项：

9．whether need of transport

10．don't bring any presents

Section 2 介绍儿童植物园（Baby Garden）

11 ～ 12 介绍建立 baby garden 的步骤：

Step 1: choose a good location

Step 2: set off the garden by string

Step 3: 要注意 shade

13．大孩子可以用 tools，小朋友就只能 use a spoon

14 ～ 17 介绍一些适合小朋友们种的植物：

14．snow peas: B．popular in children

15．cherry tomatoes: D．easy to take care

16．lettuce: E．colorful

17．sunflowers: F．grow rapidly

18 ～ 20 表格题（几个可以带小朋友玩的 public garden）

18．Garden A: lilies Bird Walk

19．Garden B: 某植物 Night tour

20．Garden C: roses ×××××××

Section 3 = Version 08116 Section 3

Section 4 = Version 07143 Section 4

Version 09148

Section 1= Version 30034 Section 1

Section 2 博物馆展览

21．谁组织的展览？选：B．local residence

22．图片上的人是谁？选：B．professional model

23．服装展什么特点？选：B．restrict time

24．为什么大家来看玩具展？选：C．board game

25．微型画（miniature）是怎么来的？选：B．museum borrowed

26．某东西给谁看的？选：A．famous people

27．人们喜欢什么味道的？选：A．not sweet

28．人们可以怎么样？选：B．可以自己做

29．礼品店（Gift Shop）哪里：Information Desk

30．票包括免费柜子：visitors' ticket includes free lockers

Section 3= Version 09119 Section 3

Section 4 建设风力电站对鸟类生活的影响

31．研究是谁做的，选：experts

32．对什么样的鸟影响大，选：flocks（鸟群）

33．电站建在较高的地方，选：higher places

34 ～ 40 填空题，讲对不同的鸟各有什么问题，怎样解决。

34．cloud　　35．danger

36．camera　　37．airports

38．reliable　　39．alarm

40．computer

Version 09101

Section 1 = Version 08145 Section 1

Section 2 某购物中心做促销宣传

21．department stores

22．有多少个带 cover 的停车位：800

23．能提供 public transport 的信息

24．专门有个地方帮助 find lost children

25 ～ 28 表格题

Fashion show	25．Tuesday to Saturday		summer clothes for 26．beach
27．Dance show			目标观众 aim at 28．teenagers（注意加“s”）

29 ～ 30 填空题

29．wallet

30．那天有打折卡：discount card

Section 3 = Version 30032 Section 3

Section 4 英国 13 世纪混杂种植（mix-cropping）

31．museum archives

32．maps

33．protection

34．bean fertilized soil（录音中有“d”，是过去时）

35．shops（注意复数）

36．birds

37．mixing farming 选：C 有助于保养水土

38．heavy-plough 带来了什么变化

39．风车可以调节方向，选：face to wind

40．为什么 poor people 比 rich people 收获的更多，选：C free labor

Version 09102

Section 1= Version 08112 Section 1

Section 2= Version 08417 Section 2

Section 3 旅馆打工（略）

Section 4= Version 30074 Section 4

Version 09103

Section 1 澳大利亚旅游咨询（Australia Travel）

1．Surname: Thorn

2．Length:5 days

3．Station near :Gold Coast；Accommodation: apartment

4 ～ 6 选择题

4．能拍到什么动物的照片，选：photo of crocodile

5．小孩喜欢去哪个游乐园（amusement park），选：water park

6．住的房间靠近什么地方，选：shopping centre

8 ～ 10 填空题，需要的设施（facilities）

8．playroom

9．landury

10．cleaning

Section 2= Version 09119 Section 2

Section 3=Version 08125 Section 3

Section 4 摄影师介绍

31 ～ 33 选择题

31．为什么要选择这个摄影师，选：B．他拍了很多纽约的照片

32．摄影师的作品有什么特别之处，选：C．从特殊的角度拍

33．摄影师为什么要离开公司，选：C．有更多的时间去旅游

34 ～ 36 配对题，根据录音将事件和时间对应上

34．1955 年选：A．exhibition of early work

35．1957 年选：B．exhibition of nature

36．1977 年选：C . exhibition of the development of his work

37 ～ 40 填表题

First book	37．methods of photography 摄影方法
Second book	38．outdoor　　39．light
Third book	40．approaches

Version 09104

Section 1 往美国寄包裹

1．Date：Friday at latest

2．Type of mail：International Express

3．Receiver‘s name：Hillman（速度很快）

4．Address: 14 Mountain Road （另有：40 Mountain Road）

5．North Building

6．Park Avenue

7．Things to post：6 books

8．photographs

9．Price：$98

10．Lost item can be found by：ID code

Section 2 书店介绍

11 ～ 15 地图题

```
        LIFT
   /            \
  /  A           \
|        C        \
|      ------      \
|         E         \
 \   B               |
   |          G   H   |
    |                 |
          [X]
```

11. seating area　　12. cushion
13. cafe　　14. computer
15. newspaper

17 ～ 20 选择题

17. 选：C. attract people stay in the store
18. 选：children book on the highest level
19. 选：professional care for children
20. 选：encourage poems to be published

Section 3=Version 30059 Section 3

Section 4 地图册发展史

31. cities
32. fields
33. bones（中国地图的材质）
34. leaves
35. winds
36. ancient China maps were carved on wood
37. part of Asia (原文：They recognized America as a part of Asia at that time rather than a continent)
38. new printing technology；
39. world
40. atlas（地图册）

Version 09105

Section 1 女士来澳大利亚工作，办理租房事宜

1. The lady starting a job to Australia.　　2. a short time

3. friend address
4. It is free in initial 2 months
5. Jeniffer Simmons
6. 22nd September
7. 16 Ocean Drive
8. 17***

9～10 选择题

9. 选：files
10. 选：diving equipment

Section 2 垃圾桶分类。

11. waterproof
12. building
13. overfill
14. heavy
15. plastic bag
16. open
17. 4 weeks
18. traffic
19. business
20. stones

Section 3=Version 08122 Section 2

Section 4=Version 09119 Section 4

Version 09106

Section 1= Version 09130 Section 1

Section 2 介绍工厂实习（factory practice）.

11. Tonylic Electrical first produced cars.
12. The company was established in 1928.
13. The company previously was built as a cinema.
14. The quality of the products is the most important factor to customers.
15. The company won rewards as they contribute to reduce waste.

16～20 填表题

Monday	16. improve safety
Tuesday	17. website technology
Wednesday	18. meet customers
Thursday	19. check whether have enough money
Friday	20. ***

Section 3= Version 08111 Section 3

Section 4 计算机对教育的影响。

31～33 选择题

31. “Digital access”，选：B change the pattern of thinking
32. “Digital immigration”，选：B not efficient

33. “Digital Accent”，选：B use old-fashioned way

34 ～ 40 配对题，根据录音内容将以下人名和事件对应上

A-Allen　　B-James　　C-Vander

34. The current education don’t use computer，选：B

35. 选：B

36. Not all students understand computer，选：C

37. 选：B

38. 选：A

39. 选：B

40. 选：C

Version 09107

Section 1=Version 08115 Section 1

Section 2 野生动物志愿者组织的介绍和活动安排。

11. 活动的目的：帮助小动物适应环境 help young animal to adjust to environment

12. 申请者要求通过身体检查： medical test

13. 活动费用包含住宿费用： accommodation expense

14. 参加者需要适应当地的气候： local climate

15 ～ 20 配对题

15. 选：learn from wildlife　　16. 选：protect animals

17. 选：understand herself better　　18. 选：know local culture

19. 选：make friends　　20. 选：prospects for job

Section 3= Version 30033 Section 3

Section 4= Version 08109 Section 4

Version 09108

Section 1 社区居住环境调查。

1. Postcode：BH246GL

2. Occupation：Accountant

3. Length：18 months

4. Why choose to live here？选：C

5. rent（她的朋友原来住这里，后来朋友走了，她正好接下这个合同—take over the contract，租下了房子）

6. Age，选：20-65（原文：at early of my 20s）

7．advantage，选： environment remain unchanged

8．negative，选：high living cost

9．有什么注意哪些公共设施？选：education

10．希望哪些方面能有所提高。选：more food

Section 2=Version 09129 Section 2

Section 3= Version 07109 Section 3

Section 4 英国传统的纺织业。

31．20 世纪之前有多少工人：1.5 million

32．以前使用的都是手工制作（manual）facilities

33．for women

34．以后要做 outdoor 的衣服

35 ～ 36 选择题

35．这个行业有什么变化，选：less worker needed

36．这种变化提供了什么机会，选：needs more designer

37 ～ 40 配对题，根据录音将四种职业和所做的工作联系起来

37．technologist，选：Fabric trend

38．operator，选：注意生产的流程（process）

39．职位 ***，选：购买数量（quantity）

40．职位 ***，选：货品展示（display）

Version 09109

Section 1 电影俱乐部入会咨询

1．Type of film：action（文中已给出的其他电影类别：science，fiction thriller）

2．Date：17th April (很清楚地说过 postpone, 这个是推迟的意思）

3．Seat number：450

电影之外的活动：

4．discussion

5．exhibition

6．有 formal meeting 时，不能放电影

7．会费每月交：every month

8．bookshop 有折扣

9．tickets

10．可以带一个 free guest

Section 2= Version 30090 Section 2

Section 3= Version 07134 Section 3

Section 4 建筑评估要求。

31. 建筑物的成就是：success

32. 建筑物有社会影响：social

33. plans

34. influence

35. 建筑时用了什么技术：skills

36. 要选择合适的建筑材料：materials

37. reasons

38. 建筑给人们带来情感的影响 emotional effect

39. 建筑要和环境和谐 environment

40. analysis

附录三

机经高频词汇

听 IELTS 力

- real estate 房地产
- real estate agency 房屋中介
- property 财产，财富
- property insurance 房屋 / 财产保险
- landlord / landlady 男房东 / 女房东
- tenants 房客
- on lease / for rent 出租
- deposit 押金
- accommodation 住宿
- balcony 阳台
- basement 地下室
- emergency / fire gate 紧急门 / 防火门
- lift lobby 电梯间
- cellar 酒窖
- attic 阁楼
- corridor 走廊
- lounge 客厅
- department lounge 候机大厅
- global lounge / common room 公共休息室
- twin room 标间
- double room 大床房
- family house 寄宿家庭的一种
- guest house 寄宿家庭的一种
- flat 公寓
- dormitory 宿舍
- bungalow 平房
- mixed flat share 异性合租
- studio 单间公寓
- semi-basement 半地下室
- hall of residence / residence 学生公寓
- fee / charge 费用
- laundry fee 洗衣费
- gas / electricity fee 煤气 / 电费
- phone bills 电话费
- incoming calls 只能接不能打的电话
- view 景观
- garden 花园
- shopping mall 购物中心
- cemetery 公墓
- central place 市中心
- city center 市中心
- downtown 市中心
- suburb 郊区
- outskirts 郊区
- garage 车库
- vegetarian 素食主义者
- facility 设施
- escalator 扶梯
- elevator 电梯
- stereo system 音响
- tape recorder 录音机
- water heater 热水器
- toaster 面包机
- vacuum cleaner 吸尘器
- coffee maker 咖啡机
- cassette recorder 录音机
- alarm clock 闹钟
- mirror 镜子
- kettle 水壶
- oven 烤箱，炉子
- microwave oven 微波炉
- fridge 冰箱
- night table 床头柜
- furniture 家具
- bed linen 床上用品
- radiator 散热器
- wardrobe 衣柜
- satellite TV 卫星电视
- speaker 音箱

- CD-ROM 光驱（每个字母大写）
- blanket 毯子
- electric fan 电扇
- cupboard 橱柜
- kitchen 厨房
- video (videos) 录像带
- tape 录音带
- lamp 灯
- desk lamp 台灯
- air conditioner 家用空调
- air conditioning 中央空调
- heater 暖气
- heating 中央供暖
- burglar 盗窃
- blackout 停电
- available 可得到的，可用的
- surrounding 周边
- rural area 农村
- entrance 入口
- access 通道
- exit 出口
- workshop 车间
- café 咖啡店
- gift shop 礼品店
- homestay 寄宿
- pillow 枕头
- pillow case 枕套
- sheet 床单
- mattress 床垫
- towel 毛巾
- spoon 勺子
- pot 罐子
- performance 表演
- circus 马戏团
- acrobat 杂技演员
- magic / trick 魔术 / 戏法
- ballet 芭蕾
- mime 哑剧
- comedy 喜剧
- tragedy 悲剧
- musical 音乐剧
- thriller 惊悚片
- documentary 纪录片
- subtitle 对白
- heroine 英雄片
- chat show 访谈节目
- make a reservation 做预定
- confirm a reservation 确认预定
- cancel one’s confirmation 取消预定
- first come, first serve 先到先得
- round-trip / round-way 往返票
- one-way ticket 单程票
- saver ticket 打折票
- VIP / first class 头等舱
- business class 商务舱
- economy class 经济舱
- take off 起飞
- land 降落
- check in 办理登机、入住手续
- ETD=estimated time of departure 预定出发时间
- ETA=estimated time of arrival 预定到达时间
- pilot 飞行员
- destination 目的地
- runway 跑道
- travel agency 旅行社
- flight number 航班号
- terminal 候机口、站台
- duty-free shop 免税店

- □□□ express train 高速列车
- □□□ expressway 高速路
- □□□ four-wheel drive 汽车
- □□□ caravan 房车
- □□□ double deck bus 双层巴士
- □□□ tram 有轨电车
- □□□ trolley bus 无轨电车
- □□□ shuttle bus 班车
- □□□ ferry 渡船
- □□□ taxi / cab 出租车
- □□□ lorry / truck 卡车
- □□□ trailer 拖车
- □□□ tractor 拖拉机
- □□□ motorcycle 摩托车
- □□□ cable car 缆车
- □□□ underground 地铁
- □□□ subway （美）地铁
- □□□ tube（英）地铁
- □□□ metro 地铁
- □□□ cruise 游船
- □□□ tyre / tire 轮胎
- □□□ wheel 轮子
- □□□ safety belt 安全带
- □□□ boot / trunk 行李箱
- □□□ brake 闸，刹车
- □□□ horn 喇叭
- □□□ minibus 迷你巴士
- □□□ coach 长途车
- □□□ backpacker 背包族
- □□□ package tour 旅行社行程
- □□□ motel 汽车旅馆
- □□□ hostel / youth hostel 青年旅馆
- □□□ cottage 村舍
- □□□ inn 小旅馆
- □□□ B&B 含早餐和床
- □□□ cabin 小木屋
- □□□ payment 付账
- □□□ cash 现金
- □□□ coin 硬币
- □□□ cheque / check 支票
- □□□ checkbook 支票本
- □□□ traveler's check 旅行支票
- □□□ credit card 信用卡
- □□□ Visa
- □□□ Master
- □□□ American Express
- □□□ money order 汇票
- □□□ expire(*v.*) 驾照 / 护照过期
- □□□ ATM 自动柜员机
- □□□ overdraft 透支
- □□□ mortgage 抵押
- □□□ discount 折扣
- □□□ bargain 讨价还价
- □□□ department store 百货商场
- □□□ jacket 夹克
- □□□ blouse 女上衣
- □□□ trousers / pants 裤子
- □□□ sportswear 运动服
- □□□ raincoat 雨衣
- □□□ casual clothes 便装
- □□□ site 景点
- □□□ view 风景
- □□□ scenery 风景
- □□□ platform 平台
- □□□ museum 博物馆
- □□□ souvenir 纪念品
- □□□ art gallery 美术馆
- □□□ aquarium 水族馆
- □□□ Great Barrier Reef 大堡礁
- □□□ Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院

- Stonehenge 英国巨石柱
- hiking 徒步旅行
- hitch-hike 搭便车旅行
- surfing 冲浪
- skiing 滑雪
- snowboarding 滑板
- water-skiing 滑水
- walking boots 步行靴
- life-jacket 救生衣
- jellyfish 水母
- sun cream / sun block 防晒霜
- swimming trunks 泳裤
- tent 帐篷
- kangaroo 袋鼠
- lizard 蜥蜴
- emu 鸸鹋
- ostrich 鸵鸟
- bee 蜜蜂
- wasp 黄蜂
- penguin 企鹅
- dolphin 海豚
- killer whale 虎鲸
- cobra 眼镜蛇
- crocodile 鳄鱼
- falcon 猎鹰
- koala 考拉
- shark 鲨鱼
- bat 蝙蝠
- kiwi 几维鸟
- swan 天鹅
- toad 蟾蜍
- frog 青蛙
- squirrel 松鼠
- spider 蜘蛛
- dinosaur 恐龙
- cattle 牛，牲口
- otter 水獭
- urchin 海胆
- mammal 哺乳动物
- reptile 爬行动物
- pest 害虫
- insect 昆虫
- dialect 方言
- accent 口音
- main industry 主要工业
- climate / weather 气候 / 天气
- chilly 冷的
- humid 潮湿的
- arid 干旱的
- mild 温和的
- tropical 热带的
- equator 赤道
- orientation ceremony 开学典礼
- orientation meeting 新生报到会
- commence day 开学日
- enrollment 注册
- enrollment day 学籍注册日
- register 登记注册
- application form 申请表
- applicant 申请人
- selective / elective / optional course 选修课
- required / compulsory course 必修课
- course arrangement 课程安排
- letter of recommendation 推荐信
- school 学院
- international / oversea student 国际学生
- B.A.=Bachelor of Arts 文科学士
- B.S.=Bachelor of Science 理科学士

- diploma 学位证书
- score 成绩
- credit 学分
- assessment 对学生的学习情况进行评估
- handout 上课发的印刷品
- presentation 报告
- essay 论文
- paper 论文
- thesis 硕士论文
- dissertation 博士论文
- journal 期刊
- trade journal 贸易期刊
- periodical 期刊
- participation / attendance 出勤
- lecture 演讲，课程的一种形式
- tutorial 课程的一种形式
- TA=teaching assistant 助教
- office hour 老师和学生面谈的时间
- coordinator 班主任
- professor 教授
- tutor 导师
- dean 系主任
- counselor 咨询员
- president 校长
- chancellor 名誉校长
- faculty 系老师总称
- laboratory / lab 实验室
- lab rule 实验室规则
- printer 打印机
- copier 复印机
- fax machine 传真机
- jet printer 喷墨打印机
- laptop 笔记本电脑
- network 网络
- internet café 网吧
- campus 校园
- college 学院
- dining hall 食堂
- canteen 食堂
- cafeteria 食堂
- café 咖啡店
- dorm / dormitory 宿舍
- roommate 室友
- corridor 走廊
- lavatory 卫生间
- playground 操场
- parking lot 停车场
- common room 师生公用休息室
- lecture theater 阶梯教室
- administrating office 行政办公室
- student union 学生会
- club 俱乐部
- clubhouse 会所
- fitness club 健身俱乐部
- primary 初级
- intermediate 中级
- secondary 次高级
- advanced 高级
- course number 课程代码
- hour 小时；课时
- research 研究
- survey 调查
- deadline 最后期限
- analyze(*v.*) data 分析数据
- analysis(*n.*) 分析
- result 结论
- conclusion 结论
- opinion 观点
- investigation 调查

- poll 民意调查
- statistics 统计数字
- interview 访谈
- respondent 回答调查问题者
- interpretation 解释，阐释
- plagiarism 剽窃
- cheat 作弊
- tuition 学费
- scholarship 奖学金
- recreation center 休闲中心
- discipline 训导，处罚
- attachment 附件
- Art 艺术
- Science 科学
- Humanity 人文学科
- Social Science 社会科学
- Accounting 会计学
- Archaeology 考古学
- Architecture 建筑学
- Biology 生物学
- Microbiology 微生物学
- Economics 经济学
- Engineering 工程学
- Linguistics 语言学
- Sociology 社会学
- Literature 文学
- Philosophy 哲学
- Psychology 心理学
- Statistics 统计学
- Level of course 课程级别
- fundamental 基本原理的
- elementary 基础的
- culture 文化
- tennis 网球
- table tennis 乒乓球
- rugby 英式橄榄球
- American football 美式橄榄球
- hockey 曲棍球
- bungee jumping 蹦极
- water polo 水球
- sky-diving / parachuting 跳伞
- scuba diving 有氧潜水
- diving 潜水
- jogging 慢跑
- yoga 瑜伽
- pool 台球
- polo / water polo 马球 / 水球
- hockey / ice hockey 曲棍球 / 冰球
- cricket 板球
- ice curling 冰壶
- squash 壁球
- badminton 羽毛球
- gym 健身房
- stadium 体育馆
- hi-tech fitness center 高科技健身中心
- cycling 骑车
- locker 储物柜
- aerobics 有氧健身操
- hypothesis 假设
- interview 面试，访谈
- survey 调查
- questionnaire 调查问卷
- multiple choice 多选
- case study 案例分析
- observation 观察
- make / draw a conclusion 下结论
- valid 有效的
- environment 环境
- fertile soil 肥沃的土地
- fertilizer 肥料

- □□□ livestock 牲畜
- □□□ polish 打磨
- □□□ watertight 防水
- □□□ irrigation 灌溉
- □□□ recycling 回收
- □□□ pollution 污染
- □□□ can 罐子
- □□□ tin 锡罐头盒
- □□□ rubbish 垃圾
- □□□ rubbish bin 垃圾桶
- □□□ contaminant 污染物
- □□□ disposal 清除
- □□□ reduce 减少
- □□□ reuse 再用
- □□□ tire 轮胎
- □□□ poverty 贫穷
- □□□ global warming 全球变暖
- □□□ globalization 全球化
- □□□ greenhouse effect 温室效应
- □□□ carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
- □□□ breeding animal 家养动物
- □□□ concrete 水泥
- □□□ wildlife conservation 野生动物保护区
- □□□ dam 大坝
- □□□ reservoir 水库
- □□□ erosion 腐蚀
- □□□ oxygen 氧气
- □□□ acid rain 酸雨
- □□□ tide 潮汐
- □□□ household waste 家庭垃圾
- □□□ water disposal 废水
- □□□ subterranean water 地下水
- □□□ surface water 地表水
- □□□ drinking water 饮用水
- □□□ tapped water 自来水
- □□□ household water consumption 家庭用水消费
- □□□ atmosphere 大气，氛围
- □□□ resource 资源
- □□□ energy 能源
- □□□ landfill 垃圾填埋
- □□□ burn 烧
- □□□ incineration 焚烧
- □□□ bury 埋
- □□□ emission 排放物
- □□□ fuel 燃料
- □□□ firewood 木柴
- □□□ timber 木料
- □□□ coal 煤
- □□□ metal 金属
- □□□ oil 油
- □□□ petrol 汽油
- □□□ gas 气
- □□□ electricity 电
- □□□ solar power 太阳能
- □□□ nuclear power 核能
- □□□ leather 皮革
- □□□ pesticide 杀虫剂
- □□□ chemical 化学的
- □□□ biological 生物的
- □□□ breeding control 繁殖控制
- □□□ lifecycle 生命周期
- □□□ large-scale 大规模的
- □□□ small-scale 小规模的
- □□□ evaporation 蒸发
- □□□ fossil 化石
- □□□ Antarctica 南极洲
- □□□ geography 地理
- □□□ research station 研究站
- □□□ ocean current 洋流

- sledge 雪橇
- platform 平台
- population density 人口密度
- sewage 下水道的污物
- consumption 消耗
- biodegradable 生物降解
- deterioration 衰退
- fossil 化石
- ageing population 人口老龄化
- monopoly 垄断
- syndicate 财团垄断
- wetland 湿地
- vegetation 植被
- terrestrial 陆地的
- sediment 沉淀物
- volcanic dust 火山灰
- amber 琥珀
- pine tree 松树
- resin 树脂
- internet addiction 网瘾
- donation 捐赠
- vote right 选举权
- exposure 曝光
- touch-screen information service 触摸屏信息服务
- loan period 借阅期
- extension 延期
- renew(al) 续借
- due 图书到期
- overdue 过期
- date of expiry 到期日
- catalogue 目录
- category 种类
- circulation section 流通台
- photocopying room 影印室
- call slip 索书单
- fiction 小说
- reference book 参考书
- encyclopedia 百科全书
- atlas 地图集
- Audio-Video Center 影音中心
- demagnetize 消磁
- available 可借的
- out on loan 借出的
- not for circulation 不外借的
- classification 分类
- category 目录，分类
- return in time 及时归还
- current issue 当期刊物
- back issue 过期刊物
- in stock 有存货
- open shelf 开架
- closed shelf 闭架
- brochure 小册子
- prospectus 简章
- leaflet / handout 传单
- index 索引，指数
- enquiry desk 咨询台
- scanner 扫描仪
- serial number 序列号
- disk 光盘
- virus 病毒
- clinic 诊所
- pharmacy 药店
- chemist's 药店
- drug store 药店
- sleeping pill 安眠药
- optic examination 眼科检查
- optician 眼科医生
- bad eyesight 视力不好

- first-aid kit 急救箱
- surgeon 外科医生
- dentist 牙医
- mental hospital 精神病院
- vet 兽医
- disease 病
- symptom 症状
- headache 头疼
- flu 流感
- drowsiness 睡意，嗜睡
- have / catch a cold 感冒
- sore throat 嗓子疼
- stomachache 胃疼
- Yellow Fever 黄热病
- cough 咳嗽
- toothache 牙痛
- dizzy 头晕
- chilly 发冷
- vomit / throw up 呕吐
- insomnia 失眠
- heart-disease 心脏病
- pill 药片
- eyedrops 眼药水
- Vitamin A 维生素 A
- tablet 药片
- injection 注射
- cold cure 感冒药
- penicillin 青霉素
- antibiotics 抗生素
- body temperature 体温
- blood pressure 血压
- operation 手术
- make an appointment 预约
- allergy 过敏
- aspirin 阿司匹林
- back 后背
- elbow 手肘
- toe 脚趾
- finger 手指
- ankle 脚踝
- knee 膝盖
- prescription 处方
- immune system 免疫系统
- flush 冲厕所
- food poisoning 食物中毒
- vacant position 空缺职位
- job interview 面试
- night shift 夜班
- routine work 日常工作
- window dressing 橱窗布置
- pension 养老金
- badge 徽章
- deposit 存款
- withdraw 取款
- loan 贷款
- mortgage 房贷
- password / code 密码
- bank statement 银行月结单
- balance 余额
- currency 货币
- exchange rate 汇率
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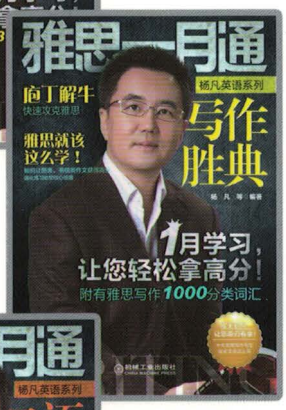

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本书体例新颖，编排独特。在编写过程中，编者打破了传统的编排方法，按照一个月的备考时间进行编写，学习内容具体到每一天，且周六、周日没有安排学习内容，考生们可以利用周末的时间，把本周的内容复习一下。本书按照实际听力考试的内容进行划分，第一周重点讲解如何使用机经更好地备考以及备考图示题，第二周针对填空题进行详细的讲解，第三周对选择题和配对题进行反复讲解和练习，第四周考生可根据所学内容进行综合自测。这种编排使得全书简明实用，非常适合雅思考生稳步备考。考生可以循序渐进地掌握雅思应考知识，提高自身的应考能力。

本书不仅适用于参加雅思考试的考生，而且可作为参加其他出国考试考生的参考用书。

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